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THE GENERAL ELECTION.

ENGLAND.

Members of the late Parliament are distinguished by an asterisk (*).

METROPOLITAN.

BATTERSEA AND CLAPHAM (2 divisions).

BATTERSEA.

O. V. Morgan (R)	4,259
J. C. Cooke (C)	3,547

CLAPHAM.

J. F. Moulton, Q.C. (R.)	3,976
A. Bourke (R)	3,650

BETHNAL-GREEN (2 divisions).

NORTH-EAST.

G. Howell (R)	3,095
J. D. Mayne (C)	1,844

SOUTH-WEST.

E. H. Pickersgill (R)	3,088
*Captain Aylmer (C)	2,200

CHELSEA (1).

*Sir C. Dilke (R)	4,291
C. A. Whitmore (C)	4,116

DEPTFORD (1).

W. J. Evelyn (C)	3,927
L. Ghose (R)	3,560

FINSBURY (3 divisions).

CENTRAL.

Hon. L. Spensley (R)	2,861
Saul Isaac (C)	2,314

EAST.

J. Bigwood (C)	2,055
J. Rowlands (R)	2,035

HOLBORN.

Col. Duncan (C)	4,047
C. Harrison (R)	2,473

FULHAM (1).

W. H. Fisher (C)	2,642
*G. W. E. Russell (R)	2,590

GREENWICH (1).

*T. W. Boord (C)	3,317
Dr. H. Watney (R)	2,961

HACKNEY (3 divisions).

CENTRAL.

Sir W. G. Hunter (C)	2,941
*J. Holms (R)	2,748

SOUTH.

*C. Russell (R)	3,544
C. J. Darling (C)	2,602

NORTH.

Major-Gen. Sir L. Pelly (C)	3,327
*E. J. M'Intyre (R)	2,911

HAMMERSMITH (1).

Gen. Goldsworthy (C)	4,261
T. Chatfeild-Clarke (R)	3,095

HAMPSTEAD (1).

*Sir H. Holland (C)	2,785
Marquis of Lorne (R)	1,910
J. Williams (R)	27

KENSINGTON (2 divisions).

SOUTH.

Sir A. Borthwick (C)	4,602
Montague Cookson (R)	2,138

NORTH.

Sir R. Lethbridge (C)	3,619
*J. F. B. Firth (R)	3,011

LAMBETH (4 divisions).

NORWOOD.

T. L. Bristowe (C)	3,496
W. P. Clayden (R)	2,563

BRIXTON.

E. Baggallay (C)	3,427
W. Blake Odgers (R)	2,762

KENNINGTON.

R. Gent-Davis (C)	3,351
*J. O'Connor Power (R)	2,991
J. Fielding (Labour)	32

NORTH.

General Fraser (C)	2,524
W. Wren (R)	2,346
*Sir J. C. Lawrence (R)	692

LEWISHAM (1).

*Lord Lewisham (C)	4,244
B. Whitworth (R)	3,019

LONDON, CITY (2).

*Sir R. N. Fowler (C)	12,827
*J. G. Hubbard (C)	8,802
S. P. Low (R)	5,817
Alderman Cotton (C)	5,563

MARYLEBONE (2 divisions).

EAST.

Lord C. Beresford (C)	3,130
*D. Grant (R)	2,186

WEST.

Seager Hunt (C)	3,093
H. S. Trower (R)	1,595
Sir H. Knight (R)	701
Rev. J. Diggle (R)	101

PADDINGTON (2 divisions).

NORTH.

L. L. Cowen (C)	2,482
W. Digby (R)	1,797

SOUTH.

*Lord R. Churchill (C)	2,731
H. Skinner (R)	1,025
*W. Lawrence (R)	290

ST. GEORGE'S (HANOVER-SQUARE) (1).

*Lord A. Percy (C)	5,256
Sir W. Phillimore (R)	2,503

ST. PANCRAS (4 divisions).

NORTH.

T. H. Bolton (R)	2,380
Baillie-Cochrane (C)	1,915

SOUTH.

Sir J. Goldsmid (R)	2,225
J. B. Maple (C)	2,003

EAST.

T. E. Gibb (R)	2,417
R. G. Webster (C)	2,151

WEST.

H. L. W. Lawson (R)	2,934
Capt. James (C)	2,485

SHOREDITCH (2 divisions).

HAGGERSTON.

W. R. Cremer (R)	2,736
D. D. Urlin (C)	1,259

HOXTON.

*J. Stewart (R)	3,084
R. A. Germaine (C)	2,047

SOUTHWARK (3 divisions).

WEST.

*A. Cohen (R)	2,851
A. Beddall (C)	2,611

ROTHERHITHE.

Col. Hamilton (C)	3,327
Dr. Pankhurst (R)	2,800

BERMONDSEY.

*T. Rogers (R)	3,469
A. Lafone (C)	3,386

STRAND (1).

*W. H. Smith (C)	5,645
E. G. Johnson (R)	2,436

TOWER HAMLETS (7 divisions).

WHITECHAPEL.

S. Montagu (R)	2,353
Col. Cowan (C)	1,972

LIMEHOUSE.

E. S. Norris (C)	2,566
J. G. Minchin (R)	1,676

STEPNEY.

J. C. Durant (R)	2,141
F. W. Isaacson (C)	2,119

MILE-END.

S. Charrington (C)	2,091
E. Hart (R)	1,442
A. S. Ayrton (R)	420

BOW AND BROMLEY.

W. S. Robson (R)	3,419
Capt. Colomb (C)	2,738

POPLAR.

H. Green (R)	4,090
*D. Onslow (C)	2,113

ST. GEORGE'S EAST.

*C. T. Ritchie (C)	1,744
Sir D. Salomons (R)	1,180

WANDSWORTH (1).

H. Kimber (C)	4,256
R. Wallace (R)	3,283

WESTMINSTER (1).

W. Burdett-Coutts (C)	3,991
Professor Beesly (R)	1,736

UNIVERSITIES.

CAMBRIDGE (2).

*A. J. B. Beresford-Hope (C)	Unopposed
*H. C. Raikes (C)	,,

LONDON (1).

*Sir John Lubbock (R)	Unopposed

OXFORD (2).

*Sir J. Mowbray (C)	Unopposed
*J. G. Talbot (C)	,,

BOROUGHS.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE (1).

J. E. Addison, Q.C. (R)	3,164
*H. Mason (C)	3,118

ASTON MANOR (1).

H. G. Reid (R)	4,241
R. P. Yates (C)	3,088

BARROW-IN-FURNESS (1).

D. Duncan (R)	2,958
H. W. Schneider (C)	2,612

BATH (2).

R. S. Blaine (C)	3,208
*E. R. Wodehouse (R)	2,990
Colonel R. P. Laurie (C)	2,971
*Sir A. D. Hayter (R)	2,953

BEDFORD (1).

*S. Whitbread (R)	1,588
J. H. De Ricci (C)	1,286

BIRKENHEAD (1).

Gen. Sir E. B. Hamley (C)	5,733
W. R. Kennedy (R)	4,560

BIRMINGHAM (7 divisions).

EDGBASTON.

G. Dixon (R)	4,098
*Sir E. Wilmot (C)	2,097

WEST.

*J. Chamberlain (R)	5,419
J. Dumphreys (C)	2,655

CENTRAL.

*J. Bright (R)	4,989
*Lord R. Churchill (C)	4,216

NORTH.

Ald. W. Kenrick (R)	4,179
H. Matthews (C)	3,561

EAST.

Ald. W. Cook (R)	4,277
F. W. Lowe (C)	3,025

BORDESLEY.

*H. Broadhurst (R)	5,370
W. Showell (C)	4,043

SOUTH.

Ald. P. Williams (R)	5,099
H. Hawkes (C)	3,312

BLACKBURN (2).

*W. Coddington (C)	9,168
*Sir R. Peel (C)	8,425
*W. E. Briggs (R)	6,739
J. N. Boothman (Ind)	5,341

BOLTON (2).

H. S. Cross (C)	7,033
Col. Bridgeman (C)	7,655
*J. K. Cross (R)	6,724
*J. P. Thomasson (R)	6,228
H. M. Richardson (Ind)	1,191

BOSTON (1).

W. J. Ingram (R)	1,295
N. Learoyd (C)	996

BRIGHTON (2).

*W. T. Marriott (C)	7,047
Ald. D. Smith (C)	7,019
J. W. Probyn (R)	4,899
*J. R. Holland (R)	4,865

BRISTOL (4 divisions).

EAST.

H. Cossham (R)	4,647
J. B. Bissell (C)	2,383

NORTH.

*L. Fry (R)	4,110
C. E. H. A. Colston (C)	3,046

WEST (including CLIFTON).

*Sir M. Hicks-Beach (C)	3,876
B. de C. Nixon (R)	2,463

SOUTH.

J. D. Weston (R)	4,217
Lieut.-Col. E. S. Hill (C)	4,121

BURNLEY (1).

H. H. Wainwright (C)	
*P. Rylands (R)	

BURY (1).

*Sir H. James, Q.C. (R)	3,976
J. G. Lawson (C)	3,787

BURY ST. EDMUNDS (1).

Lord F. Hervey (C)	1,122
*J. A. Hardcastle (R)	935

CAMBRIDGE BOROUGH (1).

R. U. Penrose-Fitzgerald (C)	2,846
*W. Fowler (R)	2,739

CANTERBURY (1)

J. H. Heaton (C)	1,804
Dr. W. H. S. Aubrey (R)	825

CARLISLE (1).

*Robert Ferguson (R)	Unopposed

CHATHAM (1).

*Sir J. E. Gorst (C)	3,396
Hon. R. Collier (R)	2,610

CHELTENHAM (1).

J. T. Agg-Gardner (C)	3,504
R. C. Lehmann (R)	2,700

CHESTER (1).

Dr. B. Foster (R)	2,740
R. A. Yerburgh (R)	2,440

CHRISTCHURCH (1).

C. B. Young (C)	2,184
*H. Davey (R)	2,006

COLCHESTER (1).

H. I. Trotter (C)	2,044
R. K. Causton (R)	1,878

COVENTRY (1).

*H. W. Eaton (C)	4,565
T. C. T. Warner (R)	4,327

CROYDON (1).

*W. Grantham (C)	5,484
*J. S. Balfour (R)	4,315

DARLINGTON (1).

*T. Fry (R)	3,302
W. H. Wilson-Todd (C)	2,096

DERBY (2).

*T. Roe (R)	7,813
*Sir W. V. Harcourt (R)	7,630
W. B. Hextall (C)	4,943
A. J. Dyer (Ind)	1,251

DEVONPORT (2).

*Captain Price (C)	2,968
*J. H. Puleston (C)	2,944
G. W. Medley (R)	2,653
T. Terrell (R)	2,636

DEWSBURY (1).

*Serjeant Simon (R)	6,124
J. Fox (C)	3,664

DOVER (1).

*Major A. G. Dickson (C)	2,066
M. Lawes (R)	1,418

DUDLEY (1).

*H. B. Sheridan (R)	6,377
B. Robinson (C)	5,211

DURHAM (1).

T. Milvain (C)	1,114
*T. C. Thompson (R)	993

EXETER (1).

*H. S. Northcote (C)	3,315
*E. Johnson (R)	3,074

GLOUCESTER (1).

T. Robinson (R)	2,222
W. K. Wait (C)	1,726

GRANTHAM (1).

*J. W. Mellor (R)	1,379
Capt. A. C. Earle-Welby (C)	1,131

GRAVESEND (1).

J. R. White, jun. (C)	1,916
T. Bevan (R)	1,850

GREAT YARMOUTH (1).

*Sir H. W. Tyler (C)	2,653
Capt. C. Norton (R)	2,458

GRIMSBY (1).

*E. Heneage (R)	3,711
Colonel Walker (C)	2,897

HALIFAX (2).

*T. Shaw (R)	6,269
*J. Stansfeld (R)	6,053
A. Morris (C)	3,988

HANLEY (1).

*W. Woodall (R)	6,136
Colonel Wright (C)	2,739

HARTLEPOOL (1).

*T. Richardson (R)	3,669
Dr. Tristram (C)	2,629

HASTINGS (1).

*Sir T. Brassey (R)	2,712
W. Noble (C)	2,550

HEREFORD (1).

*J. Pulley (R)	1,360
W. H. Barneby (C)	1,296

HUDDERSFIELD (1).

*E. A. Leatham (R)	6,960
J. Crosland (C)	6,194

HYTHE (1).

*Sir E. Watkin (C)	2,247
A. C. Morton (R)	797

IPSWICH (2).

*W. H. West (R)	3,795
*J. Collings (R)	3,777
E. M. Ind (C)	3,717
Sir W. Charley (C)	3,649

KIDDERMINSTER (1).

*J. Brinton (R)	2,172
F. A. Godson (C)	2,024

KING'S LYNN (1).

*Hon. R. Bourke (C)	1,472
*Sir W. H. Ffolkes (R)	1,302

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL (3 divisions).

CENTRAL.

H. S. King (C)	4,193
*C. M. Norwood (R)	4,027
N. B. Billany (R)	735

EAST.

W. Saunders (R)	3,601
F. B. Grotian (C)	2,938

WEST.

*C. H. Wilson (R)	5,247
Sir A. K. Rollit (C)	3,697

LEEDS (5 divisions).

CENTRAL.

G. W. Balfour (C)	4,589
*J. Barran (R)	4,275

EAST.

R. Dawson (C)	3,849
J. L. Gane, Q.C. (R)	3,504

NORTH.

*W. L. Jackson (C)	4,494
A. W. Rücker (R)	4,237

SOUTH.

*Sir L. Playfair (R)	5,208
S. C. Macaskie (C)	2,869

WEST.

*H. Gladstone (R)	6,130
Sir W. Wheelhouse (C)	3,804

LEICESTER (2).

*J. A. Picton (R)	11,480
*A. M'Arthur (R)	11,121
Colonel Millican (C)	6,750

LINCOLN (1).

*J. Rushton (R)	3,726
H. Kerans (C)	2,701

LIVERPOOL (9 divisions).

ABERCROMBIE.

W. F. Lawrence (C)	3,789
*S. Smith (R)	2,982

EAST TOXTETH.

*Baron H. de Worms (C)	3,597
J. C. Bigham, Q.C. (R)	2,608

EVERTON.

*E. Whitley (C)	4,535
F. Davies (R)	2,063

EXCHANGE.

L. R. Baily (C)	2,964
*Captain O'Shea (R)	2,909
T. E. Stephens (R)	36

KIRKDALE.

G. S. Baden-Powell (C)	3,301
J. Samuelson (R)	1,981
— Redmond (H R)	765

SCOTLAND.

*T. P. O'Connor (H R)	2,724
M. Woodward (Ind.)	1,474

WALTON.

J. E. Gibson, Q.C. (C)	3,492
A. Birrell (R)	2,500

WEST DERBY.

*Lord C. Hamilton (C)	4,213
M. Guthrie (R)	3,068

WEST TOXTETH.

T. B. Royden (C)	3,754
T. Sutherst (R)	1,771

MAIDSTONE.

*Major Ross (C)	2,184
Major M. Sharp-Hume (R)	1,839

MANCHESTER (6 divisions).

EAST.

*A. J. Balfour (C)	4,536
A. Hopkinson (R)	3,712

NORTH.

J. F. Hutton (C)	4,093
C. E. Schwann (R)	3,118

NORTH-EAST.

Sir J. Fergusson (C)	4,341
*R. P. Blennerhassett (R)	2,893

NORTH-WEST.

*W. H. Houldsworth (C)	5,834
*J. Slagg (R)	5,111

SOUTH.

Sir H. Roscoe (R)	3,791
P. Royle (C)	3,121

SOUTH-WEST.

Lord F. Hamilton (C)	3,929
*Jacob Bright (R)	3,362

MIDDLESBROUGH (1).

*I. Wilson (R)	6,961
Major Dixon (C)	4,035

MORPETH (1).

*Thomas Burt	Unopposed

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME (1).

*W. S. Allen (R)	4,031
A. R. Scoble (C)	2,848

NORTHAMPTON (2).

*H. Labouchere (R)	4,845
*C. Bradlaugh (R)	4,315
H. C. Richards (C)	3,890

NORWICH (2).

H. Bullard (C)	7,279
*J. J. Colman (R)	6,666
R. S. Wright (R)	6,251

NOTTINGHAM (3 divisions).

EAST.

*A. Morley (R)	5,239
Hon. H. Finch-Hatton (C)	4,218

SOUTH.

J. C. Williams (R)	4,983
H. S. Wright (C)	4,620

WEST.

*C. Seely, jun. (R)	6,669
E. Cope (C)	3,797
J. Burns (Labour)	598

OLDHAM (2).

*J. T. Hibbert (R)	12,259
J. M. Maclean (C)	11,992
*Hon. E. L. Stanley (R)	11,847
S. T. Whitehead (C)	11,491

OXFORD CITY (1).

A. W. Hall (C)	3,212
C. A. Fyffe (R)	2,894

PENRYN AND FALMOUTH (1).

*D. J. Jenkins (R)	1,170
W. G. C. Bentinck (C)	1,069

PETERBOROUGH (1).

*Hon. J. W. Fitzwilliam (C)	1,693
*P. C. Buxton (R)	1,692

PLYMOUTH (2).
Sir E. Bates (C) 4,354
*E. Clarke (C) 4,240
*P. S. MacIver (R) 4,132
*Hon. R. B. Brett (R) 3,968

PONTEFRACT (1).
Hon. R. Winn (C) 1,111
*H. C. E. Childers (R) ... 1,075

PORTSMOUTH (2).
Col. Sir W. Crossman (R)... ... 8,367
P. Vanderbyl (R) 8,214
*Hon. T. C. Bruce (C) 7,650
*Sir H. D. Wolff (C) 7,593

PRESTON (2).
*W. E. M. Tomlinson (C) ... 8,459
R. W. Hanbury (C) 7,971
T. W. Russell (R) 5,491

READING (1).
C. J. Murdoch (C) 3,518
*G. J. Shaw-Lefevre (R) ... 3,389

ROCHDALE (1).
*T. B. Potter (R) 5,552
E. Lees (C) 4,417

ROCHESTER (1).
*Col. H. Hallett (C) 1,627
J. P. Edwards (R) 1,380

SALFORD (3 divisions).
North.
E. Hardcastle (C) 3,519
*A. Arnold (R) 3,343
South.
W. Mather (R) 3,752
T. G. Bowles (C) 3,690
West.
*B. Armitage (R) 3,704
Sir W. Worsley (C) 3,431

SALISBURY (1).
*W. H. Grenfell (R) 1,144
*C. J. Kennard (C) 1,104

SCARBOROUGH (1).
Sitwell (C) 2,185
Glover (R) 2,047

SHEFFIELD (5 divisions).
Attercliffe.
Hon. B. Coleridge (R) 4,891
B. Hoare (C) 3,633
Brightside.
*A. J. Mundella (R) 4,616
Lord E. B. Talbot (C) 3,382
Central.
H. Vincent (C) 4,633
S. Plimsoll (R) 3,484
M. Hawkes (R) 140
Ecclesiall.
*E. Ashmead-Bartlett (C) ... 4,182
C. Dodd (R) 3,490
Hallam.
*C. B. Stuart-Wortley (C) ... 3,764
Sir C. Warren (R) 3,155

SHREWSBURY (1).
J. Watson (C) 2,244
C. Waring (R) 1,512

SOUTHAMPTON (2).
*A. Giles (C) 5,595
Sir J. Commerell (C) 5,307
*H. Lee (R) 4,566
E. Jones (R) 4,535

SOUTH SHIELDS (1).
*J. C. Stevenson (R) 4,064
W. D. Seymour (C) 3,128

STAFFORD (1).
*B. M'Laren (R) 1,532
*T. Salt (C) 1,485

STALEYBRIDGE (1).
T. H. Sidebottom (C) 3,169
*W. Summers (R) 2,950

ST. HELEN'S (1).
H. Seton-Karr (C)... 3,750
Col. Gamble (R)... 3,693

STOCKTON (1).
*J. Dodds (R) 4,236
T. Wrightson (C) 3,133

STOCKPORT (2).
L. J. Jennings (C)... 4,855
W. Tipping (C) 4,498
*C. H. Hopwood (R) 4,486
J. Leigh (R) 4,132

STOKE-UPON-TRENT (1).
W. L. Bright (R) 4,790
H. Corser (C) 2,800

SUNDERLAND (2).
*S. Storey (R) 8,295
*E. T. Gourley (R)... 7,759
S. P. Austin (C)... 6,703

TAUNTON (1).
*S. C. Allsopp (C) 1,361
Sir C. Jessel (R)... 978

WAKEFIELD (1).
*E. Green (C) 2,374
W. C. Beaumont (R) 2,019

WALSALL (1).
*Sir C. Forster (R)... 5,112
F. James (C) 3,435

WARRINGTON (1).
Sir G. Greenall (C) 4,010
W. Crosfield (R) 3,234

WARWICK AND LEAMINGTON (1).
*A. W. Peel (R) 2,644
M. Nelson (C) 2,272

WEST BROMWICH (1)
J. H. Blades (R) 3,988
J. E. Spencer (C) 3,171

WHITEHAVEN (1).
*G. F. C. Bentinck (C) 1,336
W. C. Gully (R) 1,125

WIGAN (1).
*F. S. Powell (C) 3,637
G. H. Lee (R) 2,721

WINCHESTER (1).
*A. L. Tottenham (C) 1,153
Viscount Baring (R) 982

WINDSOR (1).
*Col. R. Richardson-Gardner (C) 1,431
H. E. Butler (R) 966

WOLVERHAMPTON (3 divisions).
East.
*H. H. Fowler (R) 3,935
W. Bird (C) 2,648
South.
*C. P. Villiers (R) ... ... Unopposed
West.
A. Hickman (C) 3,722
W. C. Plowden (R) 3,569

WORCESTER (1).
G. R. Allsopp (C) 2,974
*T. R. Hill (R) 2,890

YORK (2).
A. E. Pease (R) 5,353
F. Lockwood, Q.C. (R) 5,260
*Sir F. Milner (C) 4,590
Captain Legard (C) 4,377

COUNTY.

LANCASHIRE (23 divisions).
Blackpool.
*Colonel Stanley (C) ... ... Unopposed

WALES.

BOROUGHS.

MERTHYR TYDVIL (2).
*H. Richard (R) ... ... Unopposed
*C. H. James (R) ... ... ,,

SWANSEA (2 divisions).
Swansea District.
*Sir H. H. Vivian (R) ... ... Unopposed

COUNTY.

GLAMORGANSHIRE (5 divisions).
Mid.
*C. R. M. Talbot (R) ... ... Unopposed

SCOTLAND.

BOROUGHS.

ABERDEEN (2 divisions).
North.
Dr. W. A. Hunter (R) 4,794
B. S. F. M'Geagh (C) 894
— Thorn 177
South.
*J. Bryce (R) 4,548
C. M'Kenzie (C)... 1,455

DUNDEE (2).
C. C. Lacaita (R) 8,261
E. Robertson (R) 7,187
A. H. Moncur (R) 6,279
E. Jenkins (C) 5,149

EDINBURGH (4 divisions).
Central.
J. Wilson (R) 2,950
J. H. Renton (R) 1,684
Major Napier (C) 1,606
A. W. Black (R) 770
East.
*G. J. Goschen (R) 4,337
B. F. C. Costelloe (R) 1,929
South.
Sir G. Harrison (R) 4,273
T. Raleigh (R) 2,874
West.
*T. R. Buchanan (R) 3,800
G. A. Jamieson (C) 2,625

ELGIN DISTRICT (1).
*A. Asher (R) ... ... Unopposed

HAWICK BURGHS (1).
*G. O. Trevelyan (R) .. ... Unopposed

PAISLEY (1).
W. B. Barbour (R) 3,399
Major M'Kerroll (C) 2,523

PERTH (1)
*C. S. Parker (R) 1,652
J. Chisholm (C) 1,099
A. E. Macdougall (R) 967

STIRLING DISTRICT (1).
*H. Campbell-Bannerman (R) ... Unopposed

UNIVERSITY.

GLASGOW & ABERDEEN (1).
*J. A. Campbell (C) ... ... Unopposed

COUNTIES.

CLACKMANNAN AND KINROSS (1).
*J. B. Balfour (R) ... ... Unopposed

FIFESHIRE (2 divisions).
West.
*R. P. Bruce (R) ... ... Unopposed

IRELAND.

BOROUGHS.

BELFAST (4 divisions).
East.
E. S. W. De Cobain (C) 3,033
*Sir J. P. Corry (C) 2,929
R. W. Murray (R) 970
North.
*W. Ewart (C) 3,915
A. Bowman (Ind.) 1,330
South.
W. Johnston (C) 3,610
J. Workman (R)... 990
Dr. Seeds (C) 871
West.
J. Haslett (C) 3,778
T. Sexton (H R)... 3,743

GALWAY (1).
*T. P. O'Connor (H R) 1,335
T. P. Hallett (C) 164

KILKENNY (1).
*J. F. Smithwick (H R) ... ... Unopposed

LONDONDERRY (1).
*C. E. Lewis (C) 1,824
*J. H. M'Carthy (H R) ... 1,705

NEWRY (1).
*J. H. M'Carthy (H R) ... ... Unopposed

UNIVERSITY.

DUBLIN (2).
*D. Plunket (C) ... ... Unopposed
*H. Holmes (C) .. .. ,,

COUNTIES.

ARMAGH (3 divisions).
South.
A. Blane (H R) ... . Unopposed

DOWN (4 divisions).
West.
*Lord A. Hill (C) ... ... Unopposed

GALWAY (4 divisions).
Connemara.
P. J. Foley (H R) ... ... Unopposed
North.
*Colonel Nolan (H R) .. .. Unopposed
South.
D. Sheehy (H R) ... ... Unopposed

KERRY (4 divisions).
North.
J. Stack (H R) ... ... Unopposed

KILDARE (2 divisions).
South.
*J. Leahy (H R) ... ... Unopposed

LONGFORD (2 divisions).
North.
*Justin M'Carthy (H R) ... ... Unopposed

MAYO (4 divisions).
East.
J. Dillon (H R) ... ... Unopposed
North.
D. Crilly (H R) ... ... Unopposed

MEATH (2 divisions).
North.
K. I. O'Doherty (H R) ... ... Unopposed
South.
*E. Sheil (H R) ... ... Unopposed

WEXFORD (2 divisions).
South.
J. Barry (H R) ... ... Unopposed

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The preface to the Tonquin vote of credit, issued on Monday, states that of the £9,720,000 voted this year £4,600,000 are unexpended. The strictly military expenditure for 1885—that is to say, for the maintenance of the troops—will be about £1,800,000, while next year, owing to the larger employment of native soldiers, it will be £1,200,000. This sum will be taken out of the balance of £2,800,000 left by the payment of the above mentioned £1,800,000; and the remaining £1,600,000 will be partially devoted to the navy in the far East and Madagascar. The forces now in Tonquin comprise 23,000 infantry, 4,000 marines, and 7,000 native soldiers. The naval force consists of seventy-five ships and 9,000 men, which will be reduced next year to forty-five ships and 4,500 men.

The bureaux of the Chamber on Tuesday elected a Committee of thirty-three members to examine the Tonquin credits. Of these ten deputies belong to the Right and twenty-three to the Left. All the members of the Right and sixteen out of the twenty-three representatives of the Left are in favour of the French evacuation of Tonquin, and the remaining seven accept the principles of a limited occupation. M. Goblet, Minister of Public Instruction, declared that the Government would not agree to an evacuation. M. Brisson, the Premier, made a similar statement in his bureaux.

GERMANY.—The North Sea Canal, which is to be strongly fortified, is to cost about £7,800,000, and will have a great military as well as commercial value. In 1873 Count von Moltke opposed the project, on the ground that it would be better to invest the money in increasing the imperial fleet, but now that the "plan for founding a navy" has been carried out, the field-marshal has come round to the view that German war vessels ought to be able to pass between the Baltic and the North Sea without being exposed to the danger of falling into foreign hands.

The population of the Grand Duchy of Hesse displays much sympathy for the Bulgarians and their Prince. Already £300 have been subscribed in aid of the Bulgarian wounded, the list being headed by the Grand Duke and Prince Alexander (father of the Prince of Bulgaria) with £100 each. The first collection of clothes, supplies, and medicines started for Sophia on Monday, accompanied by eight Sisters of Charity.

ITALY.—The Chamber of Deputies assembled on Wednesday, but there was no speech from the Throne. Two notices were given of interpellations to the Government regarding the consequences to Italy of recent events in the Balkan Peninsula.

AMERICA.—One of the most severe storms known for several years past has been raging on the north-eastern coast of the United States. The tracks of nearly all the railways from New York are damaged.

Mr. Hendricks, Vice-President of the United States, died on Wednesday at Indianapolis. After attending a reception on Tuesday night he complained of pains in his side and stomach, and as they had not subsided on the following morning a physician was summoned. The deceased remained in his room all day, keeping his bed for the greater part of the time. About five o'clock in the evening, while Mrs. Hendricks was receiving visitors, he expired, no one being present at the time. The face of the deceased bore no indications of pain or suffering. The cause of death was paralysis of the brain. A universal feeling of sorrow was produced when President Cleveland received the official news of the death of Vice-President Hendricks. The President immediately summoned a Cabinet Council, and gave orders for naval and military honours to be paid to the memory of the deceased and for the usual mourning preparations. The Senate will meet in Washington to take the action required by the circumstances. The vacancy created will be filled by the Senate electing a President *pro tempore*, who will become the acting Vice-President of the United States.

SPAIN.—The unexpected death of Alfonso XII., King of Spain, took place at nine o'clock on Wednesday morning, from consumption, accelerated by dysentery. The deceased monarch was born in 1857. Shortly before his death King Alfonso desired to see his little daughters, and they were removed in all haste from Madrid, but did not arrive in time. Most of the Royal Family remained in the room adjoining the King's bedchamber on Tuesday night, but Queen Christina would not leave her husband. He became rapidly worse after daybreak on Wednesday, received the last offices of the Church, and breathed his last in the arms of the Queen, whose cry of grief when she realised her loss was heart-rending. The Queen performed the last services to the dead, and strewed the body and the bed with flowers. The scene when the children entered the death-chamber was infinitely touching.

An extraordinary supplement of the Madrid *Official Gazette* was issued late on Wednesday afternoon, announcing the death of King Alfonso, at El Pardo, at a quarter to nine in the morning, and adding that the President of the Council and other Ministers who were present informed Queen Christina, who becomes Regent according to the Constitution, that their Ministerial duties had terminated, and that they therefore respectfully tendered their resignation. The Queen requested the Ministers to continue in office until she could attend to public affairs with more tranquillity of mind.

Marshal Serrano died in Madrid early on Thursday morning, after a long illness. He was a little more than 75 years of age.

DENMARK.—At Copenhagen M. Martin, editor of a provincial newspaper, has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment and payment of the costs of the trial, for having published an article calling upon the people to take up arms to secure the triumph of their political views.

M. Horup, editor of the newspaper *Politiken*, and Vice-President of the Folkething, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for publishing an article against the King.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the *Standard* is authorised to state that Mr. Gamel, at whose sole expense the late expedition to the Kara Sea, under Lieutenant Hovgaard, was undertaken, intends, provided his enterprise be seconded by the Government, to send his steamer *Dijmphna* next summer on an expedition, under an officer of the Danish Royal Navy, to the east coasts of Greenland, to explore and lay down the coast line between 66·08 deg., the farthest northward point attained by Captain Holmes's expedition, and 70 deg. On the other hand, Mr. Gamel states that he has at present renounced all intention of sending another expedition to the North Pole.

An official notification from the Danish Ministry of Marine announces that Denmark is poorer by the loss of an island and of an interesting natural object. South of the island Suderoe, one of the Faroe group, a mighty cliff rose sheer out of the sea to a height of from 80ft. to 100ft. Looked at sidewise from a distance at sea, it resembled a great ship in full sail; but seen at Suderoe, it presented the appearance of a monk, whence it received from the Faroese the name of Munken. The Monk was not merely a picturesque object, it was also a valuable land-mark for sailors, warning them against a dangerous whirlpool which swept around its base. But it is now only a thing of the past. Last year a portion of the cliff fell down, and this year all that remained was broken off just below the water-line, leaving in its place a dangerous reef, which is covered even at low water. Fortunately, it was uninhabited, so no lives were lost. The occurrence is noteworthy as proving that the continuous wash of the sea, aided probably in the winter by the action of driving ice blocks, is able to saw through immense masses of rock consisting of hard basalt, cutting them clean across at the water's edge.

EGYPT.—The investiture of the Khedive with the Imperial Order of Nichani-Imtiaz by Mehemed Pasha, First Aide-de-Camp to the Sultan, took place at Cairo with great ceremony on Monday morning.

The following is an extract from a letter dated Assouan, November 17, which has been received at Cairo:—"The rebels are at Dulgo, and some have been seen at Absarat. Their declared intention is to cut the railway, and I hear that men have been told off for the purpose. As a guide to the local feeling of the Ababdeh and Bishareen tribes, I may mention that I think it necessary to wear a dervish's dress when only an hour's journey distant from Assouan. The caravan was recently surprised by men under this disguise. I do not think an immediate attack is contemplated, though a week hence the enemy will be close to our southernmost station of Koheh. I expect that the tactics which they will pursue will be those of harassing us as much as possible, meanwhile concentrating their forces. They have plenty of food. We occasionally send patrols to the different wells, which almost invariably bring back evidence of increased activity among the rebels."

BURMAH.—General Prendergast's force arrived at Dalaj on Monday night, 105 miles from the frontier and 155 miles from Mandalay, without opposition. There are three cases of cholera among the native troops. Papers taken on Signor Comotto prove that there was an elaborate scheme for blocking the Irrawady and defending it by torpedoes, and it was only frustrated by General Prendergast's rapid advance and the capture of the Burmese steamer. The *Doowoon* was allowed to leave Mandalay because it was thought she could not pass Menhla, as the opinion was prevalent in Mandalay that the channel had been already blocked there by the Italians.

Two more native regiments have been ordered to Burmah, one from Bombay, the other from Bangalore. The gunboat *Sphinx*, which only recently arrived at Bombay, has gone to Rangoon. This will make five vessels on that station, with a total of forty-four guns, and a tonnage of over 9,000. It is reported that the Indian Government is preparing for the administration of Burmah, and buying plant for the construction of railways throughout the province.

CENTRAL AFRICA.—The Central African Mission has recently suffered from fire at three stations almost simultaneously, entailing a total loss of almost £1,000. At Matope, near Nyassa, on August 18th, Messrs. Read and Robinson were just finishing off a

boiler when a piece of scale from the hot rivet that they were hammering lodged in the roof of a shed, and in one minute the whole was alight. Robinson and one of the boys were inside the boiler, and the hole was very small, so that it was necessary to leave everything and to throw water over the boiler to keep it cool. The Bishop says :—"The shed with all our stores and cloth, a good part of my presents to chiefs, the tent with Captain Callaghan's things, the church, and alas! the pastoral staff of the diocese, all are gone. Bellingham has lost everything, as he slept near the storeroom; the men, too, have lost all the little things they had put there for safety. Except for the pastoral staff, my loss is trifling. I carry my staff with me because it seems unreasonable to leave it at Zanzibar, where only a part of my work lies and from which I am absent half the year. I fear we cannot hope to see the steamer on the lake this season. It is most disappointing, as in two or three weeks she would have been afloat and ready to go." At Magila, in the first week of September a lamp exploded in the lamp-room just under the doctor's quarters, and in a short time the whole block, including the children's hospital, the dispensary, and the doctor's quarters, were in a blaze and completely destroyed, with all the furniture, surgical instruments, beds, &c. A good deal of the medicine was saved, but still a large quantity was destroyed either in the fire or by breakage. The fire at Mbweni also broke out in the lamp-room and destroyed every lamp but one. Bishop Smythies writes :—"It will be a great loss to the mission. Could not a special subscription be started to cover our loss? I will gladly head it with £30."

INDIA.—A serious riot occurred on Sunday at Broach, in the Bombay Presidency, owing to an ascetic having failed to obtain a site required for building a temple. The rioters took possession of the arms at the police-stations, and proceeded thence to the Bank of Bombay, but were unsuccessful in their attempt to loot it. Mr. Prescott (superintendent of police) was killed, and three men were severely wounded by the rioters, while five of the latter were shot dead by the police.

In the course of his stay at Jeypore the Viceroy conferred full powers upon the Maharajah, announcing that the British Government were anxious to interfere as little as possible with the just and wise rule of the native chiefs.

Sir Frederick Roberts has arrived at Bombay, and will at once take up the duties of his post as Commander-in-Chief in India. Sir Donald Stewart was to embark for England yesterday.

The *Bombay Gazette* states that the Indian Government is making arrangements for the conduct of the administration of Burmah after the annexation, and has also ordered the necessary plant for the construction of railways throughout the provinces. Four Deputy Commissioners have been appointed. Mr. Archibald Ross Colquhoun's name appears as one of the Deputy Commissioners. From Calcutta it is officially denied that any restrictions have been placed on the despatch of Press telegrams from Burmah. The meagreness of the news which reaches India is accounted for by the defective state of the telegraph communications owing to heavy rains, and the rapidity of the British advance.

It is announced from Teheran that Ayoob Khan, having refused to be bound any longer by the arrangements made between England and Persia, will be subjected to the same police supervision as formerly, but will not be imprisoned.

SERVIA AND BULGARIA.—After a series of victories claimed by both of the contending armies, the Servian defeat is at length fully admitted. The *Standard* correspondent, telegraphing from Pirot on Tuesday, says :—

"The Servian army is retreating in disorder, and trying to make its way back across the frontier wherever it can. On Sunday night our Generals at headquarters heard that the Bulgarians had successfully turned the left wing, and interrupted our communications with Pirot. During the night part of the army started in a northerly direction, and yesterday at noon the retreat of the main body commenced. It was impossible to make our way back by Tsaribrod as we had come, so we climbed the mountain ridge in our rear and gained the Sukova Valley, by which we succeeded in reaching Pirot, not without difficulty. I hear that two divisions are trying to make their way back by way of Trn and Vlassina, and another portion of our right wing is still struggling to gain Pirot. Of Leschjanin's division nothing is known. The demoralisation of our men is complete. A stand will be attempted here. To-morrow a few thousand men of the Second Reserve are expected, and in the course of the week some 32,000 men of the Reserve will be concentrated."

On Saturday the *Daily News* correspondent wrote :—

"The Servians, being at a considerable distance from their main depôts, are put to great inconvenience. Every day, too, they experience increasing difficulty in getting their supplies. The soldiers are completely exhausted by five days of almost continuous marching and fighting. At night they have nothing to cheer them except a ration of black bread for supper, and the cold muddy fields on which to bivouac. Moreover, their spies must have informed them that fresh reinforcements, about 12,000 strong, for the Bulgarians have arrived from Roumelia since yesterday.

"King Milan, evidently considering discretion the better part of valour, stealthily disappeared last night with his troops from the position he had held ever since the battle of Balin on Thursday. The Servian prisoners say that the King intended to celebrate his birthday in Sophia, and promised his soldiers a rare feast of roast mutton and pilaff."

A Reuter's telegram on Sunday night reports a sanguinary engagement that afternoon at Dragoman. "The Bulgarians succeeded in driving back the Servians from all the heights above the Dragoman Pass, and now hold all the positions." This, if true, would confirm the alleged Servian retreat, but it is totally inconsistent with the accounts of Servian victories, confirmed as these were to some extent by the advance of the headquarters again to Tsaribrod. Fighting was continued on Monday. A Sophia telegram states that Widdin has been bombarded by the Servians and is in flames.

On Sunday the *Standard* correspondent telegraphed from Tsaribrod, to which the headquarters had been again advanced :—

"There was no fighting on Friday, both armies being totally exhausted by the prolonged struggle in front of Slivnitza. The weather has also been terribly severe. The Morava division, which was encamped on the ridge of the Visker Mountains, has endured excessive hardships.

"Early yesterday morning our left wing and centre were ordered again to attack the Bulgarian redoubts. They descended into the plain, and were soon engaged in a most sanguinary struggle. Our Krupp batteries bombarded the Bulgarian centre, and the infantry forced their way forward step by step in the plain. At noon a brigade of the Shumadia division attacked the Bulgarian positions opposite the Visker Mountains, and another force pressed forward in a northern direction, thereby flanking the Bulgarian positions. The enemy then tried to occupy a range of heights so as to cut the advancing Servian troops in two, but they were driven back after a fierce hand-to-hand struggle by the Morava division, which was assisted by a simultaneous attack of the Drina division. At four o'clock in the afternoon the Bulgarian left wing fell back, and the Morava division succeeded in effecting a junction with our main force. The artillery duel was kept up until late in the night, assisted by a clear moon and starlight. To-day 40,000 men, with guns, are massed opposite Slivnitza, and our right wing will soon debouch into the plain, and occupy the Slivnitza-Sophia road."

The *Times* publishes the text of the letter which Prince Alexander sent to King Milan by M. Grekoff, whom the King refused to receive. The following is a translation of the letter, which is written in French :

"The Bulgarian people are disquieted by the news arriving from Servia. I have decided to inform you that the emigrants have been sent back and their chiefs arrested. The population finds it difficult to believe the rumours tending to sever the bonds of friendship and blood which unite the two brother-countries. I address myself to you, dear friend, and beg you to authorise me to contradict these alarming rumours. The events which have occurred in Roumelia, and which have united the two Bulgarias, have no hostile tendency towards Servia, and I assure you of all my friendship and brotherly love. M. Grekoff, former Minister, whom I have charged to deliver this letter to you, has orders to inform you by word of mouth of the sentiments which animate us towards our Servian brothers."

It is reported from Belgrade that the public mind is depressed and irritated, and the feeling against the King and Government is no longer concealed. Fuel is added to the smouldering flame by the sufferings of the wounded, who are being conveyed through the town in almost uninterrupted procession from the railway station. Every Servian Prince has hitherto been either murdered or expelled, and King Milan's reign seems nearing its end. The name Karageorgevics is on everyone's lips.

The Servian Minister in London on Wednesday received official information that an armistice had been proposed by the Great Powers and accepted by King Milan. On the other hand, it is announced from Sophia that King Milan had sent a flag of truce to the Bulgarian headquarters, making a proposal of peace at the request of the Great Powers. The Bulgarian commander, by order of Prince Alexander, declined the proposal, the Bulgarian Government not having received any such communication from the representatives of the Powers. It is added that the Prince will not conclude peace until the Servians have evacuated Bulgarian territory in the Widdin district, and until the amount of the war indemnity to be paid by Servia shall have been fixed.

IRELAND.

Information reached Mitchelstown on Monday evening of what is believed to be a most brutal murder on the Galtee estate, about seven miles distant. The victim is a herdsman or gamekeeper, named Edward Tobin, who has been for some time past in the service of Mr. Nathaniel Buckley. He had been missing from home for a day or two, and a search was instituted, with the result that the body was found covered with large stones on one of Mr. Buckley's farms. Tobin had recently given evidence in a suit brought by the landlord against a tenant, and thereby rendered himself unpopular. Mr. Buckley recently evicted a number of his tenants in the locality. A large party of police, under District-Inspecter Wansbrough and Head Constable Rigney, left immediately for the scene of the murder.

Miss M. Otway writes from 17, Kildare-street, Dublin, asking for subscriptions by the English public to a society which has been formed in order to raise, by the joint exertions of the clergy and laity, funds to provide for the necessitous widows and orphans of deceased clergymen of the late Established Church of Ireland. Since the disestablishment of that Church, all the clergy who are ordained are obliged to subscribe to a fund to provide for their families in case of their death, but no provision beyond that made by this society exists for assisting the widows and families of those clergymen who belonged to that Church before the Disestablishing and Disendowment Act passed. The society which interests itself in this cause has now forty-seven annuitants, and twenty-three ladies are seeking election, fifteen of whom have no means whatever of support. Two friends of the society have offered £100 each if £1,000 is subscribed before December 1.

Mr. W. J. Cogan has addressed a letter to the *Freeman's Journal*, in reply to an attack upon him, in which he says that grave doubts are entertained by many of the best friends of Catholic education in Ireland, England, and Rome as to the expediency of the policy adopted recently, and with some apparent hesitation, by the Irish Prelates in committing the education question to the Parnellite party. He regrets to be obliged to believe that the political advice of his Grace Archbishop Walsh would, if followed, be injurious to the country in many of its dearest interests. He had the consolation of knowing that he had not only the honour of the personal knowledge, but also the political confidence and approval of his three predecessors in the See of Dublin—Dr. Murray, Cardinal Cullen, and Cardinal M'Cabe; and if he is wrong in his political opinions he is satisfied to err in such good company. He considers that at this momentous crisis the party differences between Liberals, Tories, and Radicals sink into utter insignificance before the great duties which should influence every lover of his country. It is the duty of every man to come forward and take his side, it is the part of a coward to shirk it. One must be in favour of law, and order, and loyalty, and the continuance of the legislative union of this country under the government of the Queen, or in favour of an illegal conspiracy against law and individual liberty, and in favour of an agrarian war carried on by the most hateful tyranny, and an appeal to the lowest greed which has already worked its end by acts of the most terrible cruelty.

At a meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland in Dublin on Thursday afternoon a letter was read from the Prince of Wales enclosing a cheque for 21gs., with a suggestion that it should form a prize for the Irish tenant-farmer class. A vote of thanks to the Prince was passed.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

An interesting article which has appeared in the *Times* will serve to remind candidates and their agents throughout the country that marking the ballot paper is not to the illiterate voter such a simple matter as it seems. All manner of snares await the elector unused to pen and ink, if he has not been adequately instructed as to the legal method of expressing his opinion. Even the returning officer at times misleads him; for it is said that the dummy ballot-papers, issued with a mark to one candidate's name, are by some capable citizens regarded as examples they are in duty bound to follow. In the metropolitan boroughs this difficulty was avoided by placarding in the polling-booths the typical ballot-papers scheduled in the Act. But even the well-instructed voter may go wrong. In his super-abundant zeal he not unfrequently signs his paper or emphasises his opinion by putting a second cross in the wrong place. The business is really a little puzzling, and on polling-day men's heads are none of the coolest. Hence, careful and repeated instructions in the whole mystery of voting are the only safeguard against disheartening blunders at the polls. This is specially necessary in the rural constituencies.

Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH addressed a crowded meeting at Bedminster on Saturday night in support of Colonel Hill, the Conservative candidate for South Bristol. Sir Michael said he did not think the country would again trust Mr. Gladstone's Government, because they now came forward with the same old story as in 1880, without having redeemed the promises they then made. He did not think that on any single subject had Mr. Gladstone and his Government pursued a consistent policy from one week to another during his tenure of office. The Conservative idea of a foreign policy was that it should be one of consistency and firmness, by which alone could peace be secured. Their idea was not to neglect Colonial interests and postpone the consideration of questions of vital importance to our Colonial fellow subjects until it was too late to deal with them successfully, but to draw nearer the Colonies to the United Kingdom, and to consolidate them in the surest manner by showing them practically that they regarded their interests as their own. As to home policy, their idea was to maintain for ever, they hoped, the blessing of an Established Church, doing temporal and spiritual good in every parish to the poorest in the land; to keep up the dignity and maintain the position of their gracious Queen and her successors, and to uphold all those constitutional principles on which their best welfare was based, and which to any student of English history were worth something more than they appeared to be to the theoretic and ignorant Radicals; and while making no wild promises about social or political millenniums, which never could be redeemed, they would do their best on Constitutional principles to promote moderate reforms, to keep up industry and commerce, and maintain and improve the social welfare of the population.

Lord R. CHURCHILL addressing a crowded meeting of the electors of the Central Division of Birmingham at St. John's Schools, Ladywood, after congratulating the Chairman, Dr. Sawyer, on the announcement that he would shortly receive a distinguished mark of Royal favour, said it had been his good fortune to make many speeches since this contest began, and he believed that he had, to the best of his ability, dealt with every great subject before the country. He had avoided no question and shirked no question, but whatever his opinions were worth, those opinions he had frankly endeavoured to place before the people. His remarks that night could not be of a very novel or striking character. He had endeavoured, in common with his colleagues, to place before the country the programme of Lord Salisbury's Government, and the policy which they would pursue if the country placed them in a position to hold office. He had stated that policy consisted, first of all and beyond everything else, of careful and efficient administration. In the second place the object of that policy would be to make a great and persevering effort to attain financial economy. In the next place, and connected with the preceding subject, they would wish, if possible, to realise departmental reform. Further than that it was in their minds, if they had the power, to approach, with an earnest desire to settle, the question which he might call the modernisation of Parliamentary procedure. Moreover, their legislative efforts would be directed towards an enlarged simplification of the laws relating to land, a simplification which should provide for a cheaper mode of transfer and a simpler registration of title; and they would, in addition, endeavour to construct a great system of popular local government in the counties, a system of local government as full, as popular, and possessing as much power as the municipality of Birmingham, or any other great English town. But, above all, what they attached most importance to was the steady, unwavering pursuit of a consistent foreign policy, the bringing of our foreign relations into harmony with the relations of other Powers, and the pursuit of a policy which should effectually protect all British rights and interests, and which should tend to consolidate an empire which had been of late years grievously shaken. The most serious and perplexing trouble of the present day in England was bad trade, failing industries, diminished profits, and exhausted agriculture. It was the exceptional prolongation of these bad times which induced Her Majesty to issue a Royal Commission to inquire into the depression of trade; and already that Commission had produced very valuable and instructive information. Mr. Gladstone the other day denounced the Government for appointing the Commission; it was the only one great charge which he brought against them. He did not wish for one moment to deny the great services which the Liberal party had rendered to England in carrying out or instituting great political and Constitutional reforms; but he contended that the Liberal party of to-day was not the same as the Liberal party of twenty years ago, that the Liberal party is played out, exhausted, and hopelessly divided in itself. He contended that the Liberal party was in a state of flux. The Conservative remedy for bad times required the three great characteristics of patience, perseverance, and pluck; a steady pursuit of a wise and consistent foreign policy; an increasing exercise of the utmost vigilance over British rights and British interests abroad. If they wanted trade to flourish and industries to revive it must not be by attacking property, but by gaining the confidence of capitalists. The Tory policy for the relief of the depression of trade was to protect British trade interests abroad, and to guide the nation so that it should have the will to protect it. Empire and trade were inseparable. The Burmese war was a war for the protection required by British trade. He vindicated the action of Lord Salisbury's Government in actively interfering in the dispute, and condemned the policy which Mr. Bright would have pursued under the circumstances. They were asked by Mr. Bright and Mr. Chamberlain to dismiss a Government from office which had shown itself to be an efficient Government, not only in its foreign and colonial policy, but also in its administration of Ireland. The Government undertook, when accepting office, to endeavour to do without all those abridgments of liberty which Mr. Gladstone had found necessary, and up to the present time that decision had been abundantly justified. If they replaced in office the Gladstone Administration the nation would not only commit a great act of imprudence, almost an act of folly, but would also commit a great act of injustice. If, in spite of all warning, the electors returned the Liberals to power, then some two or three years hence, sickened by accumulated disasters, panic-stricken by the crash of falling Empire, and terrified by the groaning and moaning of dissolved society, when the people of England turned to those who would have led them straight along the path of duty, the path of honour, and the path of virtue, he feared that then that awful cry might arise which was undoubtedly the motto of Mr. Gladstone's Government, that terrible and plaintive cry, "Too late."

The following manifesto to the Irish voters in Great Britain having been submitted to Mr. Parnell, and by him approved and ordered to be circulated, was issued on Saturday :—

"To our Countrymen in England and Scotland.

"The Liberal party are making an appeal to the confidence of the electors at the general election of 1885, as at the general election of 1880, on false pretences. In 1880 the Liberal party promised peace, and it afterwards made unjust war; economy, and its Budget reached the highest point yet attained; justice to aspiring nationalities, and it mercilessly crushed the national movement of Egypt under Arabi Pasha, and murdered thousands of Arabs 'rightly struggling to be free.' To Ireland, more than to any other country, it bound itself by most solemn pledges, and these it most flagrantly violated. It denounced coercion, and it practised a system of coercion more brutal than that of any previous Administration, Liberal or Tory. Under this system juries were packed with a shamelessness unprecedented even in Liberal Administrations, and innocent men were hung or sent to the living death of penal servitude; 1,200 men were imprisoned without trial; ladies were convicted under an obsolete Act directed against the degraded of their sex; and for a period every utterance of the popular Press and of the popular meeting was as completely suppressed as if Ireland were Poland, and the Administration of England a Russian autocracy; the representatives of Liberalism in Ireland were men like Mr. Forster and Lord Spencer, who have left more hateful memories in Ireland than any statesmen of the century. The last declaration of Mr. Gladstone was that he intended to renew the very worst clauses of the Coercion Act of 1882, and if our long-delayed triumph had not turned the Liberal Government from office Lord Spencer would at this hour be in Dublin Castle, coercion would be triumphant in Ireland, and the landlords, instead of making the reasonable abatements demanded by the depression of agriculture and conceded by every landlord in England and Scotland, would be evicting wholesale, with the encouragement of Lord Spencer and the backing of police, soldiery, coercion magistrates, and filled gaols. The Liberals began by menacing the Established Church, and under the name of free schools made an insidious attempt to crush the religious education of the country, to establish a system of State tyranny and intolerance, and to fetter the right of conscience, which is as sacred in the selection of the school as in the free selection of one's Church. The cry of Disestablishment has been dropped, the cry of free schools has been explained away, and the two last cries left to the Liberal party are the so-called reform of procedure, and a demand to be independent of the Irish party. Reform of procedure means a new gag, and the application to all enemies of Radicalism in the House of Commons of the despotic methods and the mean machinery of the Birmingham Caucus. The specious demand for a majority against the Irish party is an appeal for power to crush all anti-Radical members in Parliament—first, then, to propose to Ireland some scheme doomed to failure because of its unsuitability to the wants of the Irish people, and, finally, to force down a halting measure of self-government upon the Irish people by the same methods of wholesale imprisonment by which durability was sought for the impracticable Land Act of 1881. Under such circumstances, we feel bound to advise our countrymen to place no confidence in the Liberal or Radical party, and so far as in them lies to prevent the government of the Empire falling into the hands of a party so perfidious, treacherous, and incompetent. In no case ought an Irish Nationalist to give a vote, in our opinion, to a member of the Liberal or Radical party, except in some few cases in which

courageous fealty to the Irish cause in the last Parliament has given a guarantee that the candidate will not belong to the servile and cowardly and unprincipled herd that would break every pledge and violate every principle in obedience to the call of the Whip and the mandate of the Caucus. The executive of the National League will communicate the names of the candidates whom they think should be excepted from the terms of this manifesto. In every other instance we earnestly advise our countrymen to vote against the men who coerced Ireland, deluged Egypt with blood, menace religious liberty in the school, the freedom of speech in Parliament, and promise to the country generally a repetition of the crimes and follies of the last Liberal Administration.

(Signed) "T. P. O'Connor,

"President of the Irish National League of Great Britain.

"Justin M'Carthy, Thomas Sexton, T. M. Healy, J. E. Redmond, James O'Kelly, J. G. Biggar, Executive."

Mr. Parnell, addressing a meeting of Irish electors of Liverpool in the Concert Hall, referred to the "manifesto," and he said he endorsed every word of it. He referred to the coercive legislation of which Mr. Gladstone's Government were authors, and by which neither life nor liberty was safe, and innocent men were now suffering. At the very moment the late Ministry was overthrown they were plotting to renew the worst features of coercion. The liberty taken away by the Liberals was partially restored by the Conservatives, and every Irishman who gave a vote to Liberal or Radical at the general election would throw Ireland back into chains, imprisonment, and death.

Mr. Parnell on Monday expressed his intention of withdrawing from the contest in Liverpool. In doing so he said he had originally believed that there was a bare chance of winning the seat. But on going into the figures more closely, and in view of the determination of the Conservative candidate to continue in the field, he came to the conclusion that it would be absolutely impossible for him to carry the division. Accordingly he did not think it prudent to be the first member of the Irish party to be defeated in the great struggle, and to court a certain defeat by persisting in a hopeless venture. "I cannot (he said) think that I have been fairly treated, or that my predecessor in the division, Mr. Justin M'Carthy, was fairly treated, especially by the Conservative party in the Exchange Division. The Irish people in Liverpool number fully 180,000. Is it not monstrous, is it not scandalous, that the only seat we are allowed to have, under these circumstances, is the Scotland Division, and that even there we are threatened with opposition by the Conservatives? This is due to the shameful gerrymandering of the English constituencies. We might fairly have expected from the Conservative party, in view of the great exertions we have made to return them in the other divisions of Liverpool, that they would have left these two divisions of Exchange and Scotland to us free from contest." With regard to the sudden and unexpected appearance of Captain O'Shea as a candidate for the Exchange Division, they had to consider that Captain O'Shea was an Irishman, also a Catholic, and that he had performed important services in reference to the passage of the Arrears Act, under which fully a hundred thousand poor tenant-farmers in Ireland were saved from the imminent risk of eviction. It had been his duty to watch Captain O'Shea's actions very closely, and trying those actions by the same rule and principles upon which they had tested the other Liberal candidates, he was forced to say that Captain O'Shea had a clear record on the question of coercion. He would, therefore, say to the Irishmen of the division that if they desired to vote for Captain O'Shea as an Irishman and a Catholic, he saw no reason why they should not.

At Liverpool on Tuesday Mr. Parnell said that the Irish people did not desire to interfere with or to control the great imperial questions of interest to the empire at large; but they did insist that they should have the sole and exclusive management of and control over their own business in Ireland, which concerned them alone. They had cheerfully conceded to all their large English colonies this claim already. They did not demand as much power as Canada possessed, because Canada had the right of raising an armed force for the protection of the country. The Irish would leave to the imperial authorities the duty and the right of raising and controlling the armed forces of the country.

Lord Hartington on Tuesday night addressed a crowded meeting of electors at Waterfoot. He maintained that it was from the Liberal party that the country must expect the most advantageous treatment in regard to local government. Referring to the manifesto issued the other day by Mr. Parnell, he said he considered it to be an attempt on the part of Mr. Parnell to dictate to the constituencies of this country for the sole purpose of making Mr. Parnell as far possible, by the aid of the Irish voters, the master of the British Parliament. He thought that that manifesto would at all events remove from the Liberal party a temptation to endeavour to purchase the support of the Irish electors by the promise of Irish concessions. It had, moreover, shown that, at all events as far as Mr. Parnell was concerned, the alliance between him and the Conservative party was in full force. Mr. Parnell believed he would best gain his object, which was the practical separation of Ireland from England, by maintaining the Conservatives in power, or at any rate by creating such an equilibrium between the Liberal and Tory parties as would render him and his party virtually the arbiters and masters of the position. The English people had been forewarned by Mr. Parnell, and he hoped they would be forearmed.

The following letter has been addressed by Mr. Gladstone to a gentleman, who asked his advice in a case where Liberal candidates were opposing each other:—

"*Dalmeny Park, Edinburgh, Nov.* 25.

"Sir,—In the unpleasant case you have laid before me, I am clearly of opinion, after reading the correspondence, that nothing further can properly be done from without. The whole responsibility is now, in my view, concentrated within the district, and lies upon the candidates, upon the managers, and, in the last resort, upon each individual elector. A presumption manifestly arises in favour of the candidate who has accepted arbitration. The candidate who has refused arbitration, and who afterwards proves to be the weaker at the poll, even if he had not given his seat to a Tory, will hold in the face of his party an unenviable position. Nor do I think that in a more general view he can be otherwise than a loser as a man of business and as a man of sense. If he has also secured the seat for a Tory by dividing the Liberal party he will not only have shown his incapacity of reasonable calculation of forces and of justly balancing personal against more public interests, but he will, by his own obstinacy, have secured for the electoral district a false and spurious representation through the triumph of a minority and the reduction of a majority to a cipher. Tories, as we must in justice admit, whatever their errors in State policy, never commit the crime of electoral suicide. Without prejudice to what I have said I must further point out that a heavy responsibility will in any case lie upon that one of the two Liberal candidates who proves to be seriously weaker at the poll. Through retiring even at the last moment he may establish a claim of service on his party, by persisting he places himself in a position of heavy debt and discredit as towards it. But if candidates and managers be impervious to reason, yet the ultimate tribunal of appeal is the mind of the individual—the individual elector. In each case, as between two Liberal candidates—I assume, of course, that they are men of character—in the face of a Tory, I hold it to be the duty of each individual elector to ask himself the question which Liberal is the stronger, and by giving his vote to that stronger, which ever he may be, to do his part towards securing a true and preventing a false representation of that district.

"I remain, dear Sir,

"Your most faithful and obedient

"W. E. Gladstone."

Mr. Marriott lately stated at Brighton that he had written to Mr. Chamberlain asking for a plain answer to the question whether the following letter was substantially authentic:—

"Nettlefold and Co.—Dear Sir,—We must make hay while the sun shines. Are you prepared to sell your screws at 65 per cent. discount? If not, we are; and we have £100,000 behind our back. At the same time we are prepared to come to liberal terms.—Yours truly, Joseph Chamberlain."

Replying to the Liberal agent at Brighton, Mr. Chamberlain says:—"Some time ago Mr. Marriott, being then a lawyer professing Liberal opinions, made inquiries as to his chance of being appointed to the lucrative post of Legal Member of the Council of India. He was told plainly that any application from him would be unsuccessful. A few days after receiving this information he made a violent attack upon the Government of which I was a member, and selected me for special vituperation. A little later he published a pamphlet chiefly occupied with personal abuse of myself. I have never read this libel, but I am told that it contained the first sketch of the forged letter of which Mr. Marriott has since assumed the authenticity. . . . . I am convinced that the letter is a pure fabrication of Mr. Marriott himself, who thus secured his object and created a temporary sensation by the exceptional grossness and licence of this attack on a public man, whose position almost necessarily precluded reply." Mr. Marriott states that Mr. Chamberlain's accusations are untrue, and that an action for libel has been commenced at once against Mr. Chamberlain.

Mr. Irwell, the Liberal candidate for Eddisbury (Cheshire), has been charged with lending money to Oxford undergraduates at usurious interest. A committee of investigation, composed of two men on either side, has been sitting at Chester to investigate the following specific charges made by Sir Philip Egerton, of Oulton Park, Cheshire:—(1) Whether Mr. Eden, head of the firm of Wells and Co., money lenders, has not stayed more than once in his house, and whether money-lending business was not transacted on those occasions; (2) whether he has discounted bills for undergraduates, charging them 25 per cent. for the accommodation; (3) whether he holds, or has recently held, bills given by the son of an English Bishop, which he discounted at 50 per cent. Mr. Irwell, having decided to bring the matter before a jury, declined to recognise the right of the committee of investigation to question him. Mr. Irwell has, however, published a series of letters in the local papers from young gentlemen at college who have received small loans, and with one exception they declare that no interest whatever was charged. Mr. St. George Stock, of Oxford, who gives permission for the publication of his name, writes:—

"In the spring of this year a sudden necessity occurred for me to raise £200 to pay off a mortgage on some Irish property. I had not command of this sum myself, but I had a friend whom I knew to value money only for the use he could make of it in the way of generous kindness, so I wrote to him to come and see me, and laid before him my difficulty. He took out his cheque-book and wrote me a cheque then and there for £200. The usurious terms of this compact were that I was to pay no interest and to return the principal whenever it suited my convenience. The name of this friend was Lawrence Irwell, a man on whom I had no earthly claim except that of his own good nature. I pray you for my sake to let this fact be known without suppressing names."

Mr. Irwell concludes the correspondence by intimating that he shall at once issue a writ against Mr. Tollemache for slander.—*Times.*

Miss Helen Taylor's nomination for North Camberwell was rejected on Tuesday by the returning officer, Mr. Abbot. In doing so he said that, acting on the best legal advice he could get, he could not accept the nomination of a lady. Thereupon Miss Taylor handed in a formal protest, telling the officer he had made himself liable to penalties. On the other hand, the nomination of a clergyman, the Rev. Joseph Diggle, for West Marylebone, was accepted. There was an amusing scene at the nominations at Sheffield on Monday. Dr. Millar, a Radical candidate for the central division, attended with his agent and handed in his nomination, but on examining it the Mayor found that the names of the proposer, seconder, and assentors were all in one handwriting—that of Dr. Millar himself. Dr. Millar, on being informed that the paper was invalid, tore it up, and, turning to his agent, said he had told him that the nomination paper was a good one. He then hit him several times on the head and face with his hat, and would not desist until the Mayor told him he should have to send for a constable to remove him.

The Church of England Working Men's Society has issued a spirited address to the electors. A joint address has also been framed by the following clergymen, London incumbents:—The Revs. W. A. Whitworth, J. H. Cardwell, N. Dawes, R. R. Chope, Richard C. Kirkpatrick, Arthur Williamson, H. C. Eden, Joseph Hemmond, W. R. Trench, R. Cardwell, and W. G. Goddard.

The churchwardens of several churches in the constituency, and other laymen, have issued an address to the electors of Kensington, in which they call attention "at this critical time to the threatened attack upon the Established Church. This question (says the address) is, in our opinion, one upon which we are bound to be superior to all party politics. We who sign this are men of various political views, but we are at one in our support of the Church, and we call upon all Churchmen, and upon all Roman Catholics and Nonconformists, who believe that the Church of England, as it now is, is a bulwark of faith against infidelity, to record their votes at the forthcoming election, and to record them in favour of those candidates only who have given some public pledge of their intention to oppose every measure for the disestablishment of the Church." In Hackney and Stoke Newington also a similar address has been issued by churchwardens.

Ecclesiastical.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. W. C. Bruce, Vicar of St. Woolas, Newport, Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Llandaff, and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Bangor, to be Archdeacon of Monmouth and Canon Residentiary of Llandaff Cathedral.

Rev. Canon Brutton, Vicar of Tynemouth, to be Rural Dean of Tynemouth. Patron, the Bishop of Newcastle.

Rev. C. F. Butler, late Curate of St. Martin's, Brighton, to Rectory of Whatcote. Patron, Captain H. P. K. Peach.

Rev. J. D. Cannon, to be Public Preacher in the Diocese of Southwell.

Rev. A. Clark, to Vicarage of St. Michael's, Oxford. Patrons, Lincoln College, Oxford.

Rev. T. C. B. Cornwell, to Rectory of Scaldwell, Northamptonshire. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch.

Rev. Canon Dixon, Vicar of Warkworth, to be Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Newcastle.

Rev. D. P. J. Evans, Rector of Lampeter Velfrey, to be Rural Dean of St. Clears.

Rev. G. H. F. Fagan, Curate of Barnstaple, to Vicarage of Exwick. Patron, Mr. Anthony Gibbs.

Rev. M. D. Fletcher, to be Curate-in-Charge of St. Mark's District, Salisbury.

Rev. A. Fraser, to Vicarage of Harby-cum-Swinethorpe, Notts. Patron, the Bishop of Southwell.

Rev. C. V. Gorton, to be Incumbent of St. Barnabas's, Crewe.

Rev. J. A. M. Johnstone, Vicar of St. Leonard's, Padiham, near Burnley, to Vicarage of St. Stephen's, Astley. Patron, the Vicar of Leigh.

Rev. H. Jones, Vicar of Great Barton, late Rector of St. George's-in-the-East, to be Incumbent of St. Philip's, Regent-street, and St. Peter's, Windmill-street, London. Patron, the Rector of St. James's.

Rev. R. Leach, to be London Diocesan Home Missionary.

Rev. D. E. Lewis, to be Incumbent of St. Aidan's, South Shields. Patron, the Crown (alternately with the Bishop of Durham).

Rev. A. Lowry, to be Curate-in-Charge of St. James's, Enfield.

Rev. T. Powell, Vicar of Ramsgill, to Vicarage of Healey. Patron, the Vicar of Masham.

Rev. F. D. Pritt, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Coldhurst, Oldham, to Vicarage of St. Michael's, Grimsargh. Patron, the Vicar of Preston.

Rev. J. W. Pulleyn, Vicar of Barnstaple, to be Surrogate for the Diocese of Exeter.

Rev. R. S. H. R. Shersby, to Vicarage of Northleigh, Oxon. Patron, the Crown.

Rev. H. M. Spooner, Vicar of Boughton, near Faversham, Kent, to be Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Rev. H. J. Swallow, to Rectory of Hawthorn. Patron, Mr. R. L. Pemberton, of Hawthorn.

Rev. T. W. Thomas, to Vicarage of Wicken, Cambridgeshire. Patrons, the Church Patronage Trustees.

Rev. J. R. Turnock, Vicar of St. Mary-le-Tower, Ipswich, to be Honorary Canon of Norwich Cathedral.

Rev. R. F. Wheeler, to be Honorary Canon in Newcastle Cathedral.

Licences to Curacies by the Bishop of London.—Revs. A. M. Calcutt, to All Souls', Clapton; E. Castle, to St. John-the-Baptist, Isleworth; W. Cator, to Holy Trinity, Strond-green; R. Chambers, to St. Paul's, Camden-square; P. H. Collins, to St. Thomas's, Westbourne-park; R. G. Dutton, to St. James's, Westminster; W. Forster and A. S. Jervis, to St. Paul's, Bow-common; E. Havergal, to St. Peter and St. Paul, Teddington; C. W. Holland, to St. Peter's, Regent-square; J. R. Lawrence, to St. Mary's, Haggerston; H. S. Strick, to Holy Trinity, Marylebone; W. Washington, to St. Saviour's, Pimlico.

Licence to Curacy by the Bishop of Durham.—Rev. Arthur Fraser Sim, B.A., to St. John's, Sunderland.

Licence to Curacy by the Bishop of Chester.—Rev. Arthur Frederick Ostrehan, B.A., to West Kirby.

Licences to Curacies by the Bishop of Liverpool.—Revs. George Antonius Le Bert, to St. John-the-Baptist, Toxteth park; Edwin Charles Hipkins, to Aughton.

Licence to Curacy by the Bishop of Llandaff.—Rev. Richard Quarrell, to Chepstow.

Licences to Curacies by the Bishop of Peterborough.—Revs. W. M. Hicks, to Broughton; J. Mountain, to St. Mary's, Leicester.

Licences to Curacies by the Bishop of Salisbury.—Revs. Arthur Charles Bradley Doble, B.A., to Kimson-cum-Talbot Village; William Babington Preston, B.A., to Shrewton-cum-Maddington; Frederick John Williams, to Christ Church, Warminster.

Licence to Curacy by the Bishop of Worcester.—Rev. Henry Furley, to All Saints', and St. Lawrence, Evesham.

OBITUARY.

Nov. 14, at Witnesham Rectory, Ipswich, William Potter, M.A., M.C.P.S., late Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, Rector of Witnesham, Rural Dean of Carlesford, Canon of Norwich, Proctor for Archdeaconry of Suffolk, aged 80.

Nov. 17, at Haddenham, Francis Garratt Wilson, Vicar of East and West Rudham, aged 60.

Nov. 19, at 37, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, the Rev. William Archibald Johnston, M.A., late Rector of Acrise, aged 41.

Nov. 21, at Stamford, the Rev. Albert Channing Abdy, Rector of St. Mary's, Stamford, aged 56.

Nov. 24, at Swafield Rectory, the Rev. John Thomas Layard, B.A.

Nov. 25, at 4, St. Michael's-road, Stockwell, the Rev. Charles Cheyne, formerly second Master of Christ's Hospital, aged 82.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE.

OXFORD.

The voting for the Chair of Poetry, which took place on Thursday afternoon in the Sheldonian Theatre, was continued from 2 o'clock till 6.30, and resulted in the election of Mr. Palgrave. The number of votes given was—for Mr. Palgrave, 307; Mr. Courthope, 247.

CAMBRIDGE.

At a congregation held on Thursday the following degrees were conferred:—

D.D. (jure dignitatis)—William John Butler, Trinity, Dean of Lincoln.

D.L.—Samuel John Sanders, St. John's.

M.A.—William Henry Finlay, Trinity; Arthur Frederick Green, St. John's; Arthur Edward Low, Clare; William Cooke Kettle, Trinity Hall; John Griffith Cheshire, St. Catharine's; Henry Sinclair Hall, Christ's.

MISCELLANEOUS CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

A paragraph to the effect that the diocese of Manchester has been placed in the charge of a Suffragan is inaccurate, and may cause some inconvenience. The diocese is administered by the Archbishop of York; but Bishop Mitchinson has undertaken to complete certain confirmations and consecrations which were due at the death of the late Bishop. Communications on diocesan business are sent, as usual, through the secretary of the late Bishop.

The bishopric of Bloemfontein has been offered to, and accepted by, the Rev. G. W. H. Knight-Bruce, at present in charge of the parish of St. Andrew's, Bethnal-green.

The Rev. Albert Channing Abdy, M.A., rector of St. Mary's, Stamford, died in an epileptic fit at Stamford on Sunday.

The rectory of Tunstall, in the diocese of Canterbury, the value of which is £530, has become vacant by the death of the Rev. George Bridges Moore, by whom the living had been held since 1837. It is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

Sir James Parker Deane, Q.C., the Vicar-General, attended on Saturday morning at the Board-room of Queen Anne's Bounty Office, Westminster, and, under a commission from the Archbishop of Canterbury, dissolved the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury. Mr. Hassard (principal registrar) was present. The Archbishop later in the day received Her Majesty's writ commanding him to summon a new Convocation of the Province of Canterbury to assemble on Wednesday, the 13th of January.

The Rev. Paul Wyatt has resigned the incumbency of St. Philip's, Regent-street, in order that the district may be united with that of St. Peter's, Great Windmill-street, under Prebendary Harry Jones. The rector of St. James's offered the joint charge in the first instance to Mr. Wyatt.

The Rev. H. Alsager Sheringham, Priest in Ordinary to the Queen, has resigned the incumbency of St. Peter's, Great Windmill-street.

The Rev. George W. H. Knight Bruce, of Merton College, Oxford, and who has been in charge of the district of St. Andrew's, Bethnal-green, since 1883, has decided to accept the Missionary Bishopric of Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, which has for some time been vacant owing to the transference of Dr. Webb to the Bishopric of Grahamstown.

The Beaumont trustees, whose scheme for instituting a people's palace in East London is now so prominently before the public, have received a munificent gift of £3,000 towards the library and reading-room portion of the undertaking. This gift is to perpetuate the memory of the father of the donor, Mr. Dyer Edwardes.

The Rev. Prebendary Jones, who some time ago resigned the living of St. George's-in-the-East for the vicarage of Great Barton, Suffolk, has accepted the offer of the Rev. Prebendary Kempe to take the united charge of St. Philip's, Regent-street, and St. Peter's, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket.

The Rev. John David Edwards, M.A., vicar of Rhosymedre, Ruabon, died suddenly on Tuesday at Llanddoget Rectory, Denbighshire, in his 80th year. He was a well-known composer of music, and was said to be the oldest clergyman in the Principality. He conducted his pastoral duties to the time of his death.

The Bishop of Rochester presided on Monday last at a largely-attended meeting of his Diocesan Society. A grant of £100 was made for a mission building at St. Faith's, Wandsworth, and £500 was voted for parsonages and sites for the same.

Canon Liddon has been ordered abroad immediately by his physicians for a lengthened period. He is ordered to abstain from preaching and literary work and to take perfect rest. The Dean of St. Paul's will preach for him on the Sunday afternoons during December, and Prebendary Whittington will represent the Canon at the daily services during the month.

A life-size marble bust of the late Rev. Canon Hugh Pearson, M.A., who was for forty years vicar of Sonning, near Reading, Minor Canon of Windsor and Deputy Clerk of the Closet, has just been placed in the Chapter Library (better known by some as the Banqueting Room of Henry III.) at Windsor Castle. The bust, which has been subscribed for by the friends of the late Canon, and chiefly through the instrumentality of the Rev. Canon Tahourdin, is said to be a speaking likeness, and is the work of Mr. W. C. May. It is intended that the bust shall be the first of a collection of marble portraits placed in this room.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has issued a commission empowering the Bishop of Bradford and Bishop Bromley (late Bishop of Tasmania) to perform all episcopal functions in the Diocese of Ely till the appointment of a successor to the late Bishop Woodford.

The Lord Chancellor's living at Pawlet, near Bridgewater, of the value of £310 a year, has become vacant by the preferment of the Rev. P. R. De Jersey to the vicarage of Empshot, near Petersfield, Hants.

At Canterbury Cathedral the special preachers for Advent, at 8.15 p.m., are as follows:—St. Andrew's Day (November 30), the Warden of St. Augustine's (Dr. Maclear); Wednesday, December 2, the Rev. C. F. Routledge, Honorary Canon; 9, the Rev. Henry Venn, vicar of Sittingbourne; 16, the Rev. J. Cullin, Six-Preacher and diocesan missioner; 23, Canon F. J. Holland. On Christmas Eve the first part of the *Messiah* will be given, with orchestral accompaniment.

At St. Stephen's, South Kensington, the Sunday evening Advent sermons will be preached by the Rev. J. Vicars Foot. Their subjects will be—"The Coming of the King," "The Coming of the Bridegroom," "The Coming of the Judge," and "The Coming of the Saviour."

The Seamen's Church and Institute at Penarth has just undergone restoration and adornment to make it more attractive to captains and officers and their families, as well as to 'foremast merchant seamen. The upper storey is set apart for Divine worship, and has been transformed into a very pretty little church, with stained glass east window, carved oak Communion rail, choir stands, and every other indication of being in the estimation of sailors a thoroughly ship-shape and correct church. It seats 140 seamen, and

is intended for the crews of ships in dock. The Missions to Seamen Chaplain will now regularly administer the Holy Communion to seamen in their own church, and educate them to the regular attendance at the means of Grace, into whatever port, at home or abroad, their ships may enter. It has been found that sailors have a love of order and propriety which prevents the better ones frequenting barn-like mission-rooms in the same numbers as they do more church-like edifices; and the effort of the Missions to Seamen Chaplain at Penarth to attract sailors to his services, by the provision of better church accommodation, is only a following-up of the experience gained by other Chaplains at other ports, of the preference seamen have for beauty and comfort and for the proprieties of religious observances.

A large and influential gathering was held on Saturday afternoon at Cambridge, to take steps for raising a memorial of the late Bishop of Ely. The meeting was held in the hall of Pembroke College, a society of which the late Bishop was a member. Amongst those present were some of the most distinguished members of the University, clergy, and laity of the diocese. Resolutions were proposed and supported at the meeting, and it was eventually resolved that a monumental recumbent figure of the late Bishop be, with the consent of the Dean and Chapter, placed in the Cathedral church at Ely. A subsidiary resolution appointed a committee to carry out this object, the Rev. Dr. Porter (Master of Peterhouse, Cambridge) and Canon Luckock consenting to act as secretaries, and Mr. Isambard Brunel (chancellor of the diocese) as treasurer.

The new church of All Saints, at Stretford, near Manchester, was consecrated on Friday, the 20th inst., by Bishop Mitcheson, under authority from the Archbishop of York. The church has not yet been furnished with a service of Communion plate, and the service belonging to the parish church of Stretford was borrowed for the occasion. At the close of the consecration, the service, which was of a very massive character and of pure silver, was left under the guardianship of a lamplighter while the Bishop, clergy, and congregation went to a cold collation in a neighbouring room. The custodian of the plate had to leave during the afternoon, and he informed some of the authorities of the church that it would be well to look after the valuables, but no suspicion seems to have been entertained of a felony. The church was open to the inspection of anybody whose interest brought them to see the new building. On returning to the church to remove the altar furniture it was found that three large chalices and three patens had been stolen. They could be conveniently placed in the thief's overcoat pocket, but the vessels which are left were too bulky to be so concealed. The stolen articles would no doubt be speedily melted, and little hope is entertained of their recovery.

The consecration by the Bishop of London of the new church of St. John the Baptist, Great Marlborough-street, took place on Monday in the presence of a large congregation. The cost of the building has been between £5,000 and £6,000, towards which the sum of £4,000 has been contributed by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. The church is a plain and substantial structure, accommodation being provided for nearly 500 persons, and the incumbent is the Rev. H. N. D'Almaine. After the consecration the Bishop of London preached the sermon from 1 Cor. iv. 33—"for God is not the author of confusion, but of peace, as in all Churches of the saints." He said that there had always been a dispute between those who were desirous of absolute freedom and those who maintained that it was a duty to preserve order. Those who were anxious for perfect freedom resented all kinds of restraint, saying that the grace of God could not be tied down to any ordinances whatever. They might say that there ought to be no places given up to God's worship, as men might meet together to pray anywhere: and, further, why not leave everything to take its own chance and to be decided by God's spirit speaking in men's souls at the moment? It would follow in the same way to ask, why have any one particular day of worship, and why not leave this to be settled by the need of the time? Such arguments as these abounded. But what, on the contrary, did they find in the New Testament itself? Did the teaching there leave everything absolutely to be determined by the emotion of the Holy Spirit at the time? Not at all. He proceeded to speak of the value of the regular observances of public worship. To give up the regular observances of public worship would be in the end to give up the observances of public worship altogether. No doubt there was such a thing as spiritual communion only, in which spirit was lifted to spirit, and there was not the intervention of the appointed means of grace. God pointed out the way to obtain His blessing, but He did not say that He would not work otherwise. If it were said, however, that a man sometimes was moved by the Holy Spirit to disregard all observances, let such a man take care lest, when seeking for freedom for the Spirit of God to move him, he was not seeking for freedom to indulge his own inclinations. At the close of the sermon there was a collection in aid of the objects connected with the building.

A memorial has been addressed to the Bishop of London by the National Club, calling attention to the announcement made at the Church Congress held in Portsmouth by Mr. Beresford-Hope, that an artist of great fame was employed in producing a crucifix on a considerable scale and in prominent relief, for "the altar" at St. Paul's, in order that this figure should teach the people what was the true centre of worship. The memorialists say that the feelings of alarm which this announcement created in their minds have been intensified by the statement of the Dean, who, while denying that there ever was any thought of a crucifix in the common meaning of the word, admits that a representation in relief of the Passion, just as it is at present represented in painted glass in the east window, is to form part of a design for a reredos, thereby necessarily overshadowing the Lord's Table, described by Mr. Beresford-Hope as "the altar." Several reasons are stated by the memorialists why they feel bound to record their solemn protest against the proposal. They submit that, by the laws of the realm, such idolatrous representations are clearly prohibited, and their expulsion from all the national churches specially directed to be enforced; that the law has been fully applied by recent decisions; that the introduction of such sculptured figures constitutes a formal reversal of the Reformation settlement; and that the erection of this representation of the Passion is directly opposed to the teaching of the Church of England as set forth in her Articles and Homilies. The memorialists, therefore, pray his Lordship to employ his influence, as visitor or otherwise, with the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, in order that they may desist from any design tending to superstitious practices and idolatrous worship.

The *Manchester Guardian* is authorised to announce that with the late Bishop Fraser's will a memorandum has been found in the Bishop's writing making certain requests to his widow and sole executrix, Mrs. Fraser, which, that paper is further authorised to announce, will be carried out in their entirety:—The memorandum in question requests Mrs. Fraser to pay over the sum of £5,000 to the Board of Finance of the diocese of Manchester, the yearly interest therefrom to be applied to the augmentation of the income of poor livings within the diocese of Manchester. A further request is made that the sum of £250 in London and North-Western Railway 4 per cent. debenture stock be given to the Provost and scholars of Oriel College, Oxford, the interest of the said £250 debenture stock to be applied, in the month of November each year, in the purchase of warm clothing for ten poor and respectable people in the parish of Cholderton, Wiltshire. The Bishop further requests Mrs. Fraser to give a few pecuniary gifts to his old servants and others, and to present personal memorials of himself to several personal friends and to the officials of the diocese. He likewise requests that 250 volumes of his books shall be presented to the Manchester Cathedral Library.

The Bishop of Chichester, at the consecration of St. Matthew's Church, Hastings, on Wednesday, an ecclesiastical edifice erected at a cost of £11,000, chiefly for the use of the poor at Silverhill, spoke both in his sermon and at the luncheon in terms of strong indignation against the Disestablishment movement, characterising such an attempt as an enormity and an outrage on religion. Speaking of the dire results which would follow the success of the proposed scheme, he referred as an example to what had ensued from the disestablishment of the Irish Church. The promises which had been made, he stated, had not been fulfilled, and the country was weaker in resources and men than it had been before. Amongst those present at the consecration service or at the luncheon were Sir Thomas and Lady Brassey, the Marchioness of Abergavenny, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Noble, &c.

A meeting of the board of management of the Bishop of London's Fund took place on Wednesday afternoon at 46A, Pall-mall, there being presnt Earl Fortescue (in the chair), the Archdeacon of Middlesex, Sir Richard Wilbraham, Colonel Hon. W. P. Talbot, Mr. F. Calvert, Q.C., Canon Rowsell, the Rev. D. Anderson, Mr. G. F. Pollock, Mr. G. C. Bompas, Mr. E. Thornton, Mr. J. H. Nelson, and the Rev. W. Walsh. The report of the Executive Committee was presented, from which it appeared that the total receipts from the 1st of January up to the last meeting of the Finance Committee amounted to £14,743 10s. 8d., being £539 10s. 10d. less than that received up to the corresponding meeting last year. With the balance on the 1st of January, the money received from the North-London Railway Company for land at Bromley, and the grants cancelled, &c., this had placed at the disposal of the committee a total sum of £17,401 1s. 3d. Grants had been made therefrom as follows:—Missionary clergy, £1,830; lay agents, £3,247; clergymen's residences, £437; schools, £150; mission buildings, &c., 5,816; churches, £5,906; making a total of £17,386. The collections received up to the meeting of the Sub-Committee of Finance on the 16th inst. were from 289 churches, realising £4,497 15s. 8d. The committee regret that they have to record the death of three membes of the board—Mr. Richard Hunter, who had been on the board since 1865; Sir William Rose, who had been a member for 10 years, and had made many large donations to the fund; and Mr. William Jones Loyd, who had been one of the original members, and had contributed largely to the support of the fund and acted as one of the trustees.

Mr. Bowater Vernon, secretary of the Incorporated Free and Open Church Association, has written to the Prime Minister a letter, in which he says:—

"As your Lordship is doubtless aware, after the peace of 1815 a sum of 1½ millions of money was voted by Parliament as a national thankoffering for the building of churches. In 1856, this money having come practically to an end, the Church Building Commission appointed to administer it ceased to exist. A small balance was, however, inherited by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and this has since been held in hand by them for the purpose of making nominal or fictitious grants (for some are never paid at all!) of £5 or less, in order to enable them to perpetuate the pew-renting sections of the old Church Building Acts, which permit as many as four-fifths of the seats to be let, being a considerably larger proportion than the new New Parishes Act of 1856 allows. This Act was intended by the Legislature to supersede the old Acts, as far as the fixing of scales of pew-rents in the case of churches in public patronage was concerned, and under it not more than one-half the seats may, under any circumstances, be let. The council desire me to add that they have frequently had their attention drawn to the difficulties thrown in the way of church extension by the various Church Building and New Parishes Acts, some eighteen in number, with their many complicated and conflicting provisions. In their opinion it is highly desirable to repeal these Acts altogether, and pass a new Act with as few and simple provisions as possible. It has often been said that few men build more than one church, the hindrances and difficulties thrown in their way by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners effectually discouraging a second attempt."

The noble Marquis has replied—

"That he was not sufficiently familiar with the Church Building and New Parishes Acts to be able to express an opinion on the matter; but he was quite aware of their complicated and difficult character, and of the advantage which would result from their consolidation and reform, if the opportunity should be given for that purpose."

THE NEW ENGLISH CHURCH IN BERLIN.

The new Memorial Church of St. George was consecrated and opened on Saturday. The *Daily News* correspondent writes that the building was crowded to its utmost capacity by members of the Anglican community, English and American residents, and visitors. The front pews were occupied by Mr. Scott (the acting Chargé d'Affaires during Sir E. Malet's absence), Colonel Swaine, Military Attaché, in British uniform, the other members of the Embassy, and ladies; the American Minister, Herr von Gossler, the Prussian Minister of Public Worship; Count Perponcher, the Emperor's Marshal, the Lord Mayor of Berlin; the British Consul-General, the German Court Chaplains, &c. The windows were prettily decorated with flowers and plants, among which was some holly specially brought from England, while the flowers in the altar vases were sent by the Queen from Windsor. At eleven o'clock the Royal party entered their pew, including the Crown Prince with the Princess and their four daughters, the Prince and Princess William, and Prince Henry, who came specially from Kiel. All the princes wore their military uniforms, with British decorations and ribbons. The proceedings opened with a procession of English chaplains from Dresden, Vienna, Hamburg, Memel, Baden, Peniston, and Alphanstone Rectory, Essex, headed by Mr. Earée, chaplain of the new church, who, after receiving Bishop Titcomb at the entrance, conducted him to the altar. Mr. Scott then read out the deed by which the Princess, as builder of the church, places it at the disposal of the Anglican community. The Bishop having signed the document before the altar, proceeded with the consecration ceremony according to the form used in the diocese of London on such occasions. This was followed by the first morning service in the new church, at which Mr. Earée officiated, with the assistance of the other chaplains. The Bishop preached a sermon from the Book of Proverbs, chap. 30, verse 4. The singing included arias by Mendelssohn and Handel, excellently rendered, at the request of the Crown Prince, by Mdme. San Martino, from London. As the Royal party rose to leave, the National Anthem was played on the organ while the congregation remained standing. Before her departure the Princess was presented with an address of congratulation, and thanks from the British congregation.

The new church has been built and completed during the past eighteen months, according to the designs of the eminent architect Professor Raschdorff. Her Royal Highness the Crown Princess has personally supervised and directed the entire execution of the work, from the laying of the foundation-stone down to the smallest details, and frequently passed hours watching the progress of the edifice. The church has been built in the transition style of the middle of the fourteenth century (old English and Gothic combined). The material is red and greyish-blue granite from Brandenburg in rough boulders, with smooth quoins of grey and yellow sandstone. The dimensions of the building are 115ft. in length, and 70ft. in breadth at the east end. The walls are 27ft. high, above which the steep roof rises another 27ft. The small tower near the east end is tapered off with a slate-covered spire, which rises 60ft. above the roof, and is surmounted by an ornamental vane bearing the figure of St. George, at a total height of 114ft. above the ground. The roof is covered with coloured plates arranged in ornamental and very effective patterns. There are three separate entrances into the church. The broad main entrance for the congregation is at the south-west corner, and leads up eight steps into a vestibule with narrow arched windows separated by pillars. The Royal entrance for the Princess and her suite is through an attached porch of yellow sandstone near the middle of the south side. It is covered by an artistic iron canopy, under which is placed the alliance escutcheon—Great Britain and Prussia—of the Princess as patroness of the church, surmounted with her initials, V.A.M.L., and the date 1885 below. The church windows are now only provisional, and will be replaced shortly by very costly ones in stained glass. The great east window will be given by the members of the English Royal Family in memory of the late Prince Consort. The west window, above which the mediæval stone cross stands on the gable-end, will be presented by the Duke of Bedford in memory of his brother, Lord Ampthill, late Ambassador to Berlin. Its size is 16ft. in breadth, and nearly 20ft. high, and the cost is estimated at £500. The Crown Princess gives the three arched windows in the south front in memory of her grandmother, the Duchess of Kent; her brother, the Duke of Albany; and her sister, the Princess Alice, respectively. The Emperor William has signified the intention of giving the fine rose window over the Royal pew. The church itself stands near the middle of the Royal park, surrounded by trees, and is enclosed with an ornamental iron railing, partly covered with ivy.

The interior of the building consists of the main nave, 30ft. broad, and divided by three fine pillars of polished red granite, with capitals of carved Caen stone, from a north aisle, which has a breadth of 10ft., and receives its light from four windows. Above the nave the roof is open to the height of 45ft., and finished in artistically carved wood stained a rich brown. The girders and pendants in wrought iron are copied from the best specimens of the fourteenth century, like all the ironwork in the church. The roof of the north aisle, which is 20ft. in height, is formed by sloping woodwork. The floor of the church is paved with Minton tiles, which, as well as the dado of the same material covering the walls of the chancel to the height of 7ft., have been presented by Messrs. Minton. The walls in the church are decorated with frescoes and mediæval stencillings, while a frieze of illuminated Scripture texts in Gothic characters runs around the entire building. The Royal pew is in a separate but entirely open alcove to the right of the chancel, and raised by three steps above the floor of the church. It contains several rows of seats which, like those for the congregation, are of carved American oak. The north aisle is also provided with seats, those in the nave being divided by a middle passage. The chancel-screen, three feet in height, displays more excellent open work in wrought iron after mediæval originals. The altar is of oak, while the cross, candlesticks, and vases, which have been presented by the German Empress Augusta, are exact copies of those given by the Prince of Wales to West Newton Church at Sandringham. The patterns for all the altar-cloths have been specially selected and designed by the Crown Princess after old specimens, and the one in red has been personally embroidered by her Royal Highness. The organ, a fine one, with 15 stops and 2 manuals, by a Frankfort maker, stands in a separate alcove to the left of the altar. The pulpit of carved oak is also placed on this side, facing the Royal pew and all other parts of the church. The font, which stands at the west end of the north aisle, is of Caen stone with a polished red granite pillar. It is a gift from Lady Bloomfield, in memory of her husband, the late Ambassador. The font-cover, another splendid example of mediæval embossed art, is of brass, as also the font-ewer, presented by Mrs. Earée. Among the other donations, the following deserve special mention:—The reredos, by the Crown Prince; brass alms-dish, by the young Princesses; oak altar chairs, by Colonel Moorsom, late military attaché of the British Embassy; lectern, by Mrs. Everett, wife of the late Secretary of the American Legation; and the Bible, by the British and Foreign Bible Society.

The Crown Princess's Fund for the Building and Endowment of the Church, which was inaugurated in 1883 in commemoration of the Silver Wedding of her Royal Highness, amounted to about £9,200. Of this sum about £1,700 were collected in Berlin, besides three special donations of £1,600, while the balance of about £5,900 came from England, including £4,500 as proceeds of the Fête at the Fisheries Exhibition two years ago. Of the total amount of £9,200, the sum of £7,500 was reserved for building purposes by the Crown Princess, who placed the balance (£1,700) in the hands of the trustees for the purposes of endowment. It is estimated that, in addition to the revenue resulting from moderate pew rents, about £200 per annum, requiring a capital of £5,000, will be necessary to cover the expenses of conducting Divine worship in the new church, and to provide a suitable stipend for the chaplain to the congregation.

MILITARY TESTAMENTS.

Lord St. Vincent, lying mortally wounded in the Soudan, and writing down in the leaf of his pocket-book a codicil of his will, was exercising a privilege which has, remarks the *St. James's Gazette*, for more than nineteen centuries belonged to members of the military profession. Julius Cæsar is always said to have been the inventor of this indulgence, whereby soldiers in active service are exempted from the usual formalities attendant upon the making of a will. The privilege was extended and increased by Nerva, Trajan, and other Emperors right down to the time of Justinian, who has left his mark upon the rules relating to the matter by the addition to them of two of those absurdities in which he was wont to indulge. The first is the extension of the right of informal will-making to deaf-and-dumb soldiers—as if such men were ever likely to be employed on active service; and the other is the explanatory statement given in the "Institutes," that this exemption was accorded to soldiers "on account of their excessive ignorance." The real reason, of course, is nothing of the kind (otherwise a soldier should be allowed the same right at home as in the field), but the circumstance that in a campaign men are both more hurried and also more likely to die suddenly than in the ordinary course of life.

In England wills of all sorts were long executed in a very haphazard fashion, and were admitted by the Episcopal Courts upon evidence which we should call very irregular. When in the reign of Charles II. something more like a strict rule of will-making was introduced, a special clause was inserted in the Act leaving soldiers and sailors free to dispose of their personal property as they had done before. And the same exception was allowed by the last Wills Act, in 1837, in favour of soldiers in "actual service" and mariners or seamen at sea. Several cases have since occurred in which wills or codicils made in the same way as Lord St. Vincent's were contested in the Courts. In 1843 Major-General Churchill died of his wounds in India, and his will was found to bear on it the following inscription made by a brother officer:—"General Churchill being unable to write his wishes, he bequeaths his watch to his daughter, Lady Churchill." Dr. Deane, it seems, applied for probate of the will without this clause; but the Judge refused to admit it without including the codicil thus made in "nuncupative" form.

Three years later there came before the Courts the first case in which a minor died having made a will on the field of battle. Cornet Farquhar, of the 11th, was mortally wounded at the battle of Aliwal. His will was scribbled in pencil and attested only by the surgeon of the regiment; but it was admitted to probate on the application of the late Sir R. Phillimore. The writing of the document in pencil is, of course, no obstacle to its validity. Indeed, a much more unusual material than black lead may probably be used if convenient; as was the rule in the Roman Army, where it was sufficient if a man wrote with his own blood either on paper or on the scabbard of his sword, or if he wrote with the point of his sword in the sand. This he would really do if he happened to be alone and without writing materials; but if two witnesses were present he might express his wishes by mere word of mouth. The English law is much more lax in this matter than the French; which does, indeed, allow special privileges to the military testament, but still expects it to be made before two superior officers, or, if the man is wounded or ill, before the surgeon-major and the commandant of police. A very curious peculiarity of the soldier's will in England is, that, once good, it continues to be so for an indefinite time. This principle was established in 1853, in the probate of the will of an officer named Lesse. He had made his will while on active service in India, and had returned to this country in 1815, about eight years before he died; and Sir Travers Twiss got the document admitted to probate. Quite a different rule prevails in other countries. By the civil law a military testament was good for a year only after it was made; and by the French Code it becomes void six months after the maker of it arrives at a place where he has the opportunity of making a will in proper form.

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FINANCIAL INFORMATION, 1st JUNE, 1885:—

Total Funds	£3,272,576
Total Annual Income	£354,686
Total Amount of Claims upon Death	£2,524,560
Amount of Profits divided at the last Quinquennial Bonus	£437,347

NO AGENTS EMPLOYED AND NO COMMISSION PAID.

Attention is particularly requested to the following points respecting this Society, as being of special importance to Clergymen and their Lay relatives desiring to assure their lives:—

1.—THE SECURITY.
The Funds of the Society now amount to upwards of THREE MILLIONS AND A QUARTER, yielding an average rate of interest of £4 1s. 2d. per cent. The Income of the Society is upwards of THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS.

2.—MORTALITY.
The superior longevity of the Clergy as a class is still manifest; the Claims by Death during the past year having again been considerably less than might have been expected under the Carlisle Table of Mortality, upon which the Society's Rates of Premiums are based.

3.—BONUS.
This Society being PURELY MUTUAL, has no Proprietors, and consequently all the Profits are divided amongst the Assured Members. The ELEVENTH QUINQUENNIAL BONUS will be declared on 1ST JUNE, 1886, when results equally favourable with those of past Quinquenniums may confidently be anticipated.

4.—MANAGEMENT.
The Society neither employ Agents, nor allows Commission for the introduction of new business. The Expenses of Management for the past year were only £4 4s. 1d. per cent. on the total income.

MATTHEW HODGSON, Secretary.

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JOHN BULL.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

The appeal to the verdict of the country on the principles and policy of Radicalism and the conduct of affairs by the last Radical Administration that has too long been delayed, has at last been made, and the answer returned is the only one that could be expected from a patriotic and intelligent people. Thus far the English boroughs have spoken, and by them with a marvellous unanimity of condemnation a hostile judgment has been pronounced on Mr. GLADSTONE and his colleagues, for the shame and scandal that marked their five years of office in the recent past, and for the doctrines of ruin and revolution which they proclaim their anxiety to carry out in the early future. It is difficult to refrain from the language of wild exultation in view of the vigorous expression of the contempt and loathing for the Radical leaders and the Radical policy which has this week been forthcoming from the great English constituencies. To the appeals to destroy the Church and to plunder property a significant response has been given. The five years of shame and slaughter, Majuba Hill, and Khartoum have not been forgotten. In almost every borough there is a vast increase in the Tory vote; in every constituency there is a large falling away from the ranks of the Radical supporters. Where the Tories have barely held their own before they now carry their candidates with huge majorities. Where the Radicals have previously held an enormous preponderance they now narrowly escape defeat, leaving the moral victory to the Conservatives. There is every reason now to hope that in the counties the Tories will achieve equivalent successes. If the Radicals gain it will be solely and notoriously the result of a profligate appeal to the ignorance and cupidity of the lowest class of the new voters. But the classes that the Radicals have endeavoured to bribe and corrupt are Englishmen, and they may be trusted to show the healthy English contempt for the politicians who have brought to England nothing but dishonour abroad and disunion at home.

The revolt of the English boroughs from the Radical party has been signal and complete. The one real success upon which Radicalism can congratulate itself is the return of seven Radicals for Birmingham. The complete divorce between the opinion of Birmingham and the opinion of England is once more made apparent. But even in Birmingham the moral triumph rests with the Tories. That Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL should have polled within 700 votes of Mr. BRIGHT, and that the gross Tory poll should be some 7,000 more than in 1880, are facts significant of the early overthrow of Radical supremacy in the Midland metropolis. But the other great towns of England have given their allegiance in unmistakable fashion to the Tory cause. Eight of the nine seats at Liverpool are won by Conservatives, and the ninth is held by an Irish Home Ruler. Five out of six seats at Manchester, three out of five seats at Sheffield, and three out of five seats at Leeds have fallen to the Tories. Whilst a whole list of Radical constituencies, such as Bolton, Cambridge, Durham, Norwich, Oldham, Pontefract, Reading, Stalybridge, Stockport, and Wednesbury, have gone over to the Tory side. Where the Radicals have won in the notorious Radical strongholds, such as Derby, Dewsbury, and Rochdale, their majorities have been vastly reduced. And the Tories in Tory constituencies such as the City of London and Westminster have won with enormously increased numbers. So far they have only met with disaster at Portsmouth, where Sir H. D. WOLFF and Mr. BRUCE have unaccountably been defeated, and at York, where Sir F. MILNER has, to the general regret of his party, been overthrown. On the other side the reverses are signal and significant. Mr. CHILDERS, Mr. SHAW-LEFEVRE, Mr. JOHN HOLMS, Mr. GEORGE RUSSELL, and Sir A. HAYTER, members of the late Government, have been rejected. Other prominent politicians who have met with defeat amidst general rejoicing are Lord LORNE, Mr. FIRTH, Mr. LYULPH STANLEY, Mr. ARTHUR ARNOLD, Mr. CAUSTON, Captain O'SHEA, and Mr. Alderman COTTON. Not the least striking characteristic of the present General Election, so far, is the vigorous protest that London has made against Radicalism. For the first time London has received a share in the Parliamentary representation in some degree approximating to its intelligence, its wealth, and its numbers. And the first use it has made of its electoral power has been to record by a vast majority its hostility to the Radical leaders and the Radical policy.

The premature death of the King of SPAIN has called forth deep and general sympathy throughout Europe. Called at a very early age to a position of grave difficulty and responsibility, the young KING from the first showed that he was equal to his arduous duties. Under his rule Spain has enjoyed a period of tranquillity and prosperity such as for years before was unknown in the peninsula. With his death it is to be feared that civil discord will once more devastate the country. The Spanish Ministry of Señor CANOVAS DE CASTILLO has promptly given in its resignation, and Señor SAGASTA has been called on to form a new Administration that, strong in the support of Conservatives and Liberals alike, will, it is to be hoped, prove successful in dealing with the dangers that threaten the stability of existing institutions. The Carlists already threaten to raise the standard of revolt in the Basque provinces But Don CARLOS has no longer the legitimate grounds for pressing his claims by an appeal to arms that existed a dozen years ago. And it is doubtful whether he will find amongst the Basque peasantry any support for the fresh enterprise that he is said to contemplate. The Republican party is reported to be also prepared to rise in insurrection against the established Monarchy. But there is no reason to believe that Señor ZORRILLA and the Republican party have any strong following amongst the Spanish people, or can rely upon any aid from the Spanish Army. The young QUEEN, who will rule Spain, as Regent, during the minority of her daughter, the Princess of the ASTURIAS, may rely with some confidence upon the chivalrous support and sympathy of the Spanish people. It is possible that there may be some armed outbreaks of Carlist and Republican discontent, but they will doubtless be promptly suppressed. Don CARLOS is not a personage who has any claim to the loyal regard of the Spanish people, and the cause that he represents has been lost past redemption by his own personal faults and failings. The Republican party in Spain has outside the great towns no adherents. The mass of the Spanish people are contented with the Monarchy as it exists. The fact that Spanish statesmen, both Liberals and Conservatives, and the Spanish Army can be relied upon to rally round the young Queen CHRISTINA in this time of trial is a sufficient security for the Spanish Throne.

The wanton invasion of Bulgaria by the Servian Army has speedily met with retribution. The Servian forces have been decisively repulsed by Prince ALEXANDER at the head of his Bulgarian levies, and driven back in headlong rout; and at present Prince ALEXANDER, following up his victories, has crossed the Servian frontier, and the Servians are hard pressed to oppose some resistance to the victorious advance that already threatens Pirot. The decisive repulse of the Servians was scarcely expected, and has once more entirely changed the shifting conditions of the Eastern problem. Prince ALEXANDER and the Bulgarians have won for themselves a degree of sympathy in Russia, in Austria, and in Germany that altogether disposes of any projects for the re-establishment of the *status quo ante*. The Servian opposition to the unity of Bulgaria has been effectually disposed of, and neither Russia nor Austria is likely now to insist upon conditions that Prince ALEXANDER is in a position to disregard. An armistice is likely to be shortly concluded, and it will then remain for the Conference of Constantinople to give its sanction to accomplished facts. King MILAN will have enough to do for the present to hold his own against the anger and disappointment of his subjects, and is scarcely likely to feel any temptation to further pursue projects of aggrandisement. The lesson that the Greeks must have gathered from recent events is not likely to be neglected, and Greece will probably see good cause to suspend its armaments and abandon for the time its ambitions. The Sublime Porte has every reason for coming to an arrangement with Prince ALEXANDER that will give it securities for the future that have thus far been wanting. On the whole, the Bulgarian success must be regarded as a distinct guarantee for the maintenance of the European peace. The prospects of a pacific settlement of the question of the Balkan peninsula are infinitely brighter than they were ten days or a fortnight ago. There is good reason to hope that the inevitable struggle between Russia and Austria for supremacy in the East will be once more postponed.

There is but little news of the progress of the Burmese expedition. And in this case no news is incontestably good news. The advance of the British troops has been made swiftly and safely. The slight opposition that the Burmese have offered has been easily disposed of. By the end of the present week the expeditionary force will, it may be anticipated, arrive before Mandalay. At Mandalay there is no doubt that some resistance will be attempted by King THEEBAW. But the overthrow of the Burmese and the occupation of the city are likely to be accomplished in a very few hours. The capture or the death of King THEEBAW will doubtless bring the present Burmese war to an early end. The possibility of the flight of the Burmese KING into Chinese territory has already been taken into account. And the Viceroy of the adjacent Chinese provinces has received orders to arrest King THEEBAW in the event of his crossing the Chinese frontier. There is every reason to anticipate that the British Government has decided upon the absolute annexation of Burmah to the Indian Empire, and that arrangements have already been made for the British administration of the new territory. This settlement is one that is clearly recommended by every consideration of policy and expediency.

THE CONSERVATIVE REACTION.

The sanguine tone in which Lord SALISBURY spoke on Monday night of the issue of the General Election has been fully and entirely justified. We have now before us the results of three days' polling, and the returns published up to last night tell the same story everywhere throughout England of a steadily flowing tide of Conservative victory. The existence of a vast Conservative reaction is proved not merely by the number of Conservative candidates actually returned, but by the diminished majorities obtained by many of the successful Liberals, and by the enormous relative increase in the number of Conservative votes since the Elections of 1880. Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S defeat at Birmingham is morally an even greater triumph than his victory at Paddington; and Mr. WHITMORE'S splendid fight at Chelsea is even more significant than the brilliant success of Mr. WILLIAM HENRY SMITH in the Strand. The increase in the voting power of the Conservatives is the really noteworthy point in the situation. Radicalism at Birmingham has secured the whole of the seven seats in the borough—an addition of five to its former strength. Yet while the Radical vote is numerically almost precisely what it was in 1880, the Tories have increased from fifteen thousand to nearly twenty-three thousand. There are now two Conservatives to every three Radical voters in Birmingham, whereas in 1880 there was only one to every two. Under the old distribution of seats, therefore, the Tories would have secured the minority seat. So as regards the old borough of Marylebone, now divided into Marylebone, St. Pancras, and Paddington. The numbers of Tories and Radicals returned for these localities exactly balance each other; yet the total Conservative vote is two thousand ahead of the total polled by the Radicals. The Tories have increased their strength nearly eighty per cent. in five years, while the Radical growth has been little more than twenty per cent. In Liverpool the Tory increase is eight thousand, while the Radicals are only two thousand stronger than they were five years ago. In Manchester the Tory majority is six times as great as it was in 1874. Similar instances

c uld be mentioned elsewhere. What we are insisting upon is, that the Conversative victories, great and brilliant as many of them are, by no means furnish the full measure of the Conservative reaction. The Conservative defeats which, occurring in Radical strongholds, have only just escaped being Conservative victories, are in many cases quite as important as the greatest triumphs, viewed as indications of the state of public opinion; and conversely, the number of actual Conservative successes is really quite incommensurate with the growth of Conservatism in the country.

This consideration must be borne in mind in estimating the present position. The proofs of a vast preponderance of Conservative feeling are absolutely overwhelming. Not even our opponents themselves can dare to gainsay so striking a fact. Yet the actual balance of parties in the new Parliament is, so far, nearly even; the respective proportion of members returned up to an early hour this morning being 123 Conservatives to 120 Liberals. There seems at first sight something discouraging in the reflection that a movement of public feeling so strikingly and so decidedly in our favour should as yet have done no more for the Conservative cause than merely to land us in a position only little better than one of equality in voting power with our opponents. Yet Conservatives may derive consolation from the fact that even in the event—which, for reasons to be presently stated, we do not anticipate—of the counties returning the Liberals in a majority, their loss of prestige has been so enormous as effectually to cripple their strength. With the greater part of London dead against them—not merely the rich and well-to-do quarters, but quite as much the working-class districts—with Liverpool and Manchester, Leeds and Sheffield, and to a great extent Birmingham, supporting the Tories; with many of the great manufacting centres equally hostile—what moral power could a Radical Government wield? All that is most intelligent and vigorous in the country, in every class of life, has given a verdict overwhelmingly in favour of the Conservatives; and no party could retain power for a week which was opposed to so clearly pronounced a verdict of public opinion.

All eyes are now naturally turned towards the counties—the new constituencies which the recent Reform legislation has done so much to enlarge. What will be the verdict of the counties? It is they who now hold the balance between Tories and Radicals. The hope of the Radicals was—we hardly know whether it now is—that the counties would prove the stronghold of their cause. That was the calculation of the clever caucus-mongers and artful wirepullers of the party. The bait held out to the agricultural labourer was sufficient, they hoped, to attach him to the men who had made him such magnificent promises. A few years ago Mr. Bright said that the Tories were the stupid party; and to day the whole intelligence of England is arrayed against him and his faction, and they are compelled to rely on the ignorance of the uneducated rural voters. But what are the chances of the new electorate voting for the Radicals? Is it imagined that the view of the county voters will differ much from that of their brethren in the towns? The agricultural labourers do not even form the great proportion of the county voters. Not more than one-third—possibly a smaller fraction—of the newly-enfranchised are agricultural labourers. The rest are precisely of the same stamp as the urban population, and the bulk of them may be expected to think and vote very much as the dwellers in the towns have done. And as for the agricultural labourers themselves, we simply disbelieve that they will prove to have been gulled by Radical promises. They know very well by experience how little profit is to be got out of a small holding, and they also know very well that it is far more to their interest to work for a master and get good wages than to till small allotments for themselves. A remarkable letter in the *Times* of yesterday, written before the polling in the boroughs began, shows how the agricultural labourers in Wiltshire have been undeceived as to the value of Radical promises, and further how utterly opposed they are to the Disendowment of the Church. Similar testimony is forthcoming from many other parts of the country. On the whole, it seems to us most probable that the verdict of the boroughs will be endorsed by that of the counties. Before many hours have elapsed the result of the first day's county polling will be known; and, although we do not hazard any prophecy on the subject, our sanguine hope is that the counties will unite with the boroughs in according a triumph to Lord Salisbury's Administration.

THE VOICE OF THE COUNTRY.

At last the country has spoken; and happily it is plain, so far as the boroughs are concerned, that the long course of vacillation, of timidity, of blundering, which marked the career of the late Government, and the revolutionary programme lately proposed by some members of that Government, are alike condemned. The triumph will be all the sweeter to the Conservatives that they did not boast themselves before putting on their armour. Hope, confident hope, was sometimes expressed; but as a rule there was no talking of victory as though it were certain. On the other hand, defeat must be specially bitter to those Liberals who have been reckoning so confidently on a new triumph for Mr. Gladstone. Some Liberal journals (especially those whose favourite themes are the profundity of their own convictions and the loftiness of their own aims) have been talking for the last few months of "the deep wave of Liberal feeling" which was sweeping over the country. The Liberal majority was confidently reckoned at a hundred and twenty; one eminent Radical journal made an estimate (professedly an "immoderate," but still a serious, estimate) of a Liberal majority of three hundred! How clearly this prophet divined the future may be seen from the latest returns of the polling.

What makes this success so peculiarly gratifying is the certain evidence it affords that the Tory policy and the Tory party are now understood by the people. The old delusion, so sedulously fostered by the Radicals, that the Conservatives are actuated solely by selfish motives, and are without a single generous instinct, that the Liberals are the "party of "the people," and that Tory successes are only due to the influence of great houses, to bribery and intimidation, or to the unworthy intrigues of Parliamentary life, has received a blow from which it will never recover. Even if, in future elections, the tide of popular favour should flow once more in the other direction, men will always remember that Lord Salisbury has proved that the people of England, working-men and tradesmen, as well as merchants and farmers, can be trusted, on due occasion shown, to return Conservative members. The feeling that has beset many a Mr. Despondency in the Conservative ranks—that after all theirs was a failing cause, that Demos was master, and that, of course, he would run after demagogues; that the power of the Tories had vanished with the admission of the householders to the franchise; that the success of every Radical project was "only a "question of time," may now be banished for ever.

But the most important thing to remember at present is that *the Election is not yet won.* Many seats have been wrested from the Liberals, but they look to the newly enfranchised rural voters to make up for their losses in the towns. At present the advantage of actual numbers is only very slightly on the Conservative side. Old losses have been recovered, but that is all. A very slight change might turn the balance, and give the Liberals, not indeed a majority over Conservatives and Parnellites combined, but over the Conservatives taken by themselves. In the former case, it is to be feared that it would not be long before the "Nationalist" members were found voting with the Liberals, and Lord Salisbury's Government would fall as Mr. Gladstone's fell. A little slackening of the energies of the party, a little over confidence, a little remissness in bringing sluggish or busy voters to the poll, and the successes already won may be nullified. It rests with all who have influence in the county elections, with many who will read these lines, to determine whether the Conservative success already gained is to be turned into a good working majority, or to be exchanged for a minority. The party cannot afford to lose a single vote, least of all in the new divisions of counties; and every one who possesses, or who can influence, a vote should remember that elections have been gained before now by a single vote. The Conservative successes are great beyond expectation. If supported by successes in the counties they will give the Conservatives a large majority. But in themselves they are very far from enough. There is every reason to rejoice, every reason to look with confidence for a victory, if the county elections are properly fought. But the battle is not yet won.

ECHOES FROM MIDLOTHIAN.

Five pounds was the price paid in the spring of 1880, by some people who had plenty of money to throw away, for the privilege of sitting out one of Mr. Gladstone's Midlothian Speeches—First Series. At West Calder, the other day, the prices which the "earnest" but thrifty Midlothian electors were able to obtain for their tickets of admission to one of the speeches of the Second Series, "ranged," we are told, "from half-a-"crown downwards." This is a pretty fair index of the interest taken by the country in the second campaign, as compared with the first. Of course the circumstances now have been very different. The Liberal leader could not but feel that he was standing on the defensive before the country; that it was useless to pretend that the Tory Government have shown themselves unworthy of confidence; and that attacks on the inhumanity and generally diabolical character of the political grandfathers of Her Majesty's present advisers are rather out of date. There is nothing to get into a passion about, nothing to make "a terrible in-"dictment" about, except a few incidents such as those connected with Majuba Hill, Berber, Khartoum, and Penjdeh, which perversely took place before the Liberal Government went out of office. About these trifling affairs the late Premier is naturally silent; and there is really nothing else to denounce.

But although the Midlothian speeches of the present election are not of a nature to set the country in a blaze, they contain some "wise, "witty and tender sayings" to which it is worth while to devote a few words. They do not contain, we believe, any poetry. Once only, so far as we know, has the great Liberal orator lapsed into verse; and that was when he told the Greenwich electors, during the election of 1873-74, how the Aylesbury Farmers' Club, or some similar body, were favoured, "while "they drank their old wine and smoked their "'bacca, with some thundering news from "the Straits of Malacca." We quote from a not too retentive memory, and may unconsciously be doing an injustice to the poet; but we are confident that our version is not far removed from the original text, because of the ingenious and not wholly unsuccessful rhyme for "Malacca." On this occasion there has been no deviation into the alluring but dangerous by-paths of poetry. Humour, however, there has been; though we believe that Mr. Gladstone does not always perceive the humour of his own remarks. What could be more enjoyable, for example, than his account this day week of the true causes of the excesses of modern Radicalism? "But two things I wish to "say—if there is any danger of the "kind, any danger of tendency to extremes "among those who are called Radicals, there "are two cases which I should mention as "eminently tending to promote that state of "things. One of them is the recent inven-"tion of what is termed Tory Democracy. "This is an attempt to outbid Radicals in "their own market. Tory Democracy, so "far from being a source of adding real "strength to Toryism, is a means of adding "strength to Radicalism, because these Tory "Democrats ought to perceive that wherever "they adopt a Radical proposition, that point "upon which they mean to take their stand "for their own convenience becomes a new "point of departure for the Radical, upon "which he grounds fresh plans, fresh expecta-"tions, and fresh engagements." The other cause, according to Mr. Gladstone, of the growth of Radicalism, is that "there is a certain "amount of disintegration going on in that "portion of the Liberal party which has "hitherto been found in the very highest "stations of the country, and in the House of "Lords."

The charge is afterwards carefully emphasised and repeated, that it is "not really "Liberalism, but Tory Democracy," and "a "certain want of political nerve" among some Liberals, which may "tend to give an im-"pulsion to Radicalism and to extreme "opinions." Poor, dear, innocent Radicals! What a sad fate for them! If the Tory Democrat is willing to go a mile in their direction, they are in the nature of things forced to go two. It is not their fault; it is all the fault of the wicked Tory Democrat who wants to go one. And then, the coldness of some of his own party drives him to extremes. If the Liberal Peers would only support him heartily, he would be so much more moderate. But they disapprove some of his proposals, and of course that makes him wish to do things still more rash, still more unjust. How is it his fault? It may be observed that this remarkable theory leaves absolutely no place between the most rigid Conservatism and the most revolutionary change. If a Tory approves of a certain reform, if a Liberal disapproves of a proposal as too revolutionary, they are alike unconsciously driving the innocent Radical to extremes; and theirs be all the blame. Who but Mr. Gladstone could have delivered himself of this astounding argument without being greeted by peals of laughter?

Speaking at Edinburgh on Tuesday, the Liberal leader made another fervent appeal for Liberal unity, and took occasion to make protest of the purity of his motives. "I have "taken for my text the unity of the Liberal "party in the coming election; but you will "do me the justice to say that I have never "founded my arguments upon mere party "interests. I have never said to you, 'Sup-"'port the Liberal party, because we shall "'thereby place ourselves in a position "'of prominence and of power.'" We have no hankering after a position of prominence and power—that is the innuendo, of course—because I have never said so. You will do me the justice to say that I never asked you for your support because I wanted to become Prime Minister. I only asked for Churchmen and Disestablishers, Whigs, and Radicals to vote for us, because it is necessary to prevent the wicked Tories, aided by the wicked and ungrateful Irish, from remaining in power. It is not that I wish a position of power and prominence, but that I want certain work to be done, and that I want to be independent of the Irish vote. It has also been assumed that the chief object of a statesman is to serve his country; and if in poor, imperfect human nature personal ambition will make itself felt as a factor in the question, it is to be charitably believed that at least it is not a predominating motive. But Mr. Gladstone is anxious to have it understood that he has no aims of personal or party aggrandisement; he cannot have, for he has never asked for votes on that ground. This reminds us of the modern historian of the Puritan-Romance school, who found incontestable documentary evidence in the preamble to an Act of Parliament of the purity of the motive with which that much misunderstood Monarch, Henry VIII., committed one of his series of adulteries. If Mr. Gladstone had confessed to an ambitious but natural desire to return to "a position of prominence and of "power," he would have been guilty of it. But he has not so confessed. Therefore, he is not guilty. Q. E. D.

The one remarkable thing about these Midlothian speeches is that they are entirely void of anything like an intelligible policy. There are vague promises about limited Home Rule and—"that blessed word"—the Land Question. But such definite suggestions as are made are of a decidedly peculiar character. As to the Land Question, the first point is that there is to be absolute freedom of bequest. The second is that one of the most ordinary and natural modes of bequest—to a son for his life, and afterwards to the grandson—is to be prohibited, because it tends to increase the cost of transfer of land. Every lawyer, and most men who have had to pay lawyers' bills on the purchase or sale of estates, knows that if there is any truth in this last proposition there is not much. The cost of transfer when the vendor is owner is not materially different from what it is when the vendors are trustees. A man upon buying a house or an estate may make out his own conveyance without much difficulty, and escape lawyers' bills altogether. But if he wishes to have the title properly investigated he will have to pay for it, whether there are life estates or not. Another suggestion, which we earnestly recommend to those country gentlemen who still support Mr. Gladstone, is that the duty on mortgages should be increased from 2s. 6d. to 10s. per cent., and that *all mortgages of real property should, if possible, be abolished.* A fourth proposal regarding land was to carry out Mr. Chamberlain's suggestion that local authorities should have power to take land compulsorily, and let it as small farms—with this difference, that Mr. Gladstone would take the land, not from private landowners, but from the Universities, Charitable Trusts, and other corporate bodies. Now, we cannot suppose that Lord Salisbury would have any hesitation in enlarging his proposal for the liberty of selling glebe lands so as to include the lands of corporate bodies, who may not have power to sell. Such land when sold would, of course, be available for purposes of making allotments to labourers or of establishing a race of small farmers; though why a plan which has ruined Ireland should be thought good for England is a question that may perhaps some day be found worthy of an answer. Mr. Gladstone is not content, however, to take a leaf out of Lord Salisbury's book. It is not enough that the Universities and Charities should have power to sell. The new Local Authorities must, according to Mr. Gladstone, have power to compel the Universities and

Charities to sell. The difference is suggestive. The Tory leader would give greater liberty; the "Liberal" chief would create a new right of forcibly dispossessing corporate bodies of their lands.

There is, by the way, one other plain and intelligible suggestion made by Mr. GLADSTONE in his second campaign. Stringent Rules of Procedure are to be passed, chiefly for the excellent purpose of preventing "the voice of "Ireland speaking for the first time in his-"tory" from being heard oftener than the Liberal Government may think reasonable or convenient. We are "free to confess" that in our humble judgment the Irish members are apt to be too loquacious; but, it may be asked, what is the use of insisting upon giving the franchise to Irish labourers, and giving to Ireland more than her fair proportion of members, if they are to be not only outvoted by the might of the united Liberal party, but gagged as well? Yet Mr. GLADSTONE is pained and indignant at the ingratitude of the Irish, who are going to vote with the Tories. This fondness for silencing a too persistent opposition is an unpleasant article in the creed of modern Liberalism. It suggests a suspicion that Radical intolerance of opposition is growing; and that, if it could be conveniently managed, some at least of the Radical leaders would leave as little power for good or evil to the Conservative members as they propose to leave to the Irish.

THE CANT OF PURITY.

Most people hoped, for the sake of ordinary decency, that with the sentence passed upon the offenders who were connected with the abduction of ELIZA ARMSTRONG, and the necessary comments upon the case in the press, the whole thing would cease to occupy public attention and speedily be forgotten. But unfortunately that has not been the case. The original pretext of the *Pall-Mall* agitation, that the law required amendment, is entirely disposed of by Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT'S recent declaration that the members of both the late and the present Governments had fully determined to use every effort to press forward the Criminal Law Amendment Bill. Even if that plea had been true, however, the excuse that the law needed alteration ceased with the passing of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill. Thus an agitation which never had the slightest justification, and which can only do untold harm, is being wantonly continued. The country is being deluged once more with what we can only describe as the cant of purity; and it is necessary to protest against this open violation of decency. Of the conduct of the hero of this sham crusade there is no need to speak. The few words which fell from Mr. Justice LOPES when he passed sentence put clearly before the public the enormity of an offence which, as a journal of opposite politics from our own well observes, was one which "could not have been offered to a child of "middle-class parents without incurring a kind "of resentment which might well have termi-"nated in murder." And this is the man of whom an English lady, carried away by a flood of ill-judged enthusiasm, says that his character has "shone forth in crystal purity!" This is the person whose foul misdeeds are publicly spoken of as "the revelation of a "beautiful soul." Self-deception could hardly go further, or produce more baneful results. It is the presumably respectable people who are fostering this agitation—this senseless and aimless meddling with the moral cesspools of humanity—who are to be condemned; and the only hope of stopping their pernicious enthusiasm lies in the open condemnation of sober people. We have always thought that the person upon whom the greatest odium in this wretched business fell—the woman JARRETT—deserves more pity than has been shown her. She had lived an abandoned life, but she was apparently doing well when those to whom she naturally looked for guidance induced her to return to her old haunts, at the enormous risk of her returning to her old life, to commit an experiment in crime. More than this: these persons, with rash and culpable blindness, tempted (as they believed) through this woman, another person, of whom they knew nothing to commit a sin which was not only a mortal sin, but one of the worst that depraved human nature could be guilty of—that a mother should sell her child. Their whole justification, as they think it, rests on the supposition that Mrs. ARMSTRONG was successfully tempted by them to do this thing. The attempt to induce such a thing, even in the case of one who, as these persons imagined, was willing to commit this crime, was an act which we can only characterise as unutterably wicked. But in the opinion of the jury, and in the opinion of the public at large, the mother did not commit the crime. And now what do these people do when the truth comes out? Do they recognise it? Do they acknowledge their error in silence, and show at least that they regret their ill-considered action? Not they. The victim of their experiment in immorality, Mrs. ARMSTRONG, is branded again publicly as the inhuman wretch which they said from the first she was, and which the jury and the great body of sensible and decent people have declared she is *not*. Is this a mark of good faith—of a burning desire for purity? These fanatics say that "their greatest "opponents are Scotland-yard and the accursed "London press:" they should have added the natural reticence of modesty, and the lingering obedience still yielded to certain precepts of ST. PAUL.

Not the least shameful part of this shameful business is the share which is taken in it by certain Dissenting preachers who, to adopt the modern phrase, are "actuated by the purest motives." These gentlemen, who have taken upon themselves the cure of souls, lend their support, and incidentally the support of those who follow them, to this dishonoured and dishonouring agitation. They appear on public platforms, and quote from Blue Books things which have absolutely no bearing on any question that is or ought to be before the public. Why were these impurities read out at a large public meeting in the hearing of persons—we regret to say it—of both sexes? What had they to do with the matter in hand, if any matter can be supposed to have been in hand? Did the person who read extracts from these Blue Books know so little of human nature as to imagine that he was not doing harm? What the object of these impure narrations can have been it is not our business to inquire; but it is not surprising to learn from the journal which has (to use an awkward but expressive phrase) made "a speciality" of vice, that the reading of these Blue Books "made as great an "impression as anything."

It is useless to argue with fanatics who are a law to themselves and a scandal to the rest of the world; but some who have joined them who ought to have known better. At one of the meetings to which we have referred (to quote again from a sympathetic report of the proceedings), one of the speakers "had a good card to play"—namely, a letter from the Rev. C. H. SPURGEON, "the Apostle of "South London," as the holder of the "good card" called him. "Does the Legislature mean "to teach us that it is a dangerous thing to "be too earnest in protecting the innocent "and exposing the guilty?" asked the modern Apostle. Decidedly it is dangerous when the "earnestness" includes the committing of indecent assaults (with the purest motives) and the hiding of a child for months from her own father and mother. If Mr. SPURGEON will carefully search a few dozen volumes of his printed sermons he will find a saying of his own, which would have made a still better card for the Exeter Hall meeting—"GOD has "no need of my sin." The cause of virtue was never yet served by such conduct as that of the latest hero of Exeter Hall, or by such speeches as those which have been lately made by his friends. These people seem to think that the way to promote modesty and purity is to make everybody familiar with vice. They are poisoning virtue at its very root. They are posing as the heroic champions of purity; they will defend her against the attacks and the treachery of judges, editors, and statesmen, who are leagued with the enemy. And their methods? To hold up to the admiration of the people one who has been convicted of what even from his own point of view was an unnecessary, scandalous, and abominable offence—to read out at public meetings the reports of criminal prosecutions of a nature which need not be further specified—and to roar out abuse of all who condemn such proceedings. If ever an agitation in this country had the word "Cant" stamped on every feature, it is the agitation which is going on at this moment with the avowed object of promoting purity, and with the real effect of promoting vice.

Reviews.

IRELAND UNDER THE TUDORS.*

Mr. Bagwell takes for his text one of those happy epigrams with which Mr. Disraeli so often lit up the study of politics. "Irish Policy is Irish "History" said that great statesman; and he went on to avow that he had no faith in any attempt to remedy the evils of Ireland by any statesman who was either ignorant of the past or would not take lessons from it. In order to remove that ignorance and to enforce those lessons, the writer of the two goodly volumes now before us has embarked upon his task, and he sets out with the determination not to please any party or school, which is the only determination that an historian worthy of the name can arrive at. His main theme, as is shown in his title-page, is *England under the Tudors*; but he has prefixed to the bulk of his book treating of that theme some preliminary chapters in which he gives a succinct account of the earlier history of Ireland. These chapters are likely to prove to the general reader the most attractive portion of his book, as in them he gives a brilliant and spirited sketch of English dealings with Ireland, from the time of Pope Adrian's gift to the accession of the victor of Bosworth, to whom those dealings were so fertile a source of trouble. When Mr. Bagwell proceeds to go more into detail, as he is compelled to do in those portions of his work which deal more strictly with the subject which he has selected, he becomes a little wearisome and somewhat too diffuse, and the very contrast which the detailed narrative of Irish history under the Tudors presents to the preliminary sketch makes the reader of that narrative all the more critical. It may seem curious that Mr. Bagwell should in no way have referred to the labours of Mr. Froude, but this is to be partly explained by the consideration that the latter historian does not commence his detailed narrative till the time of Elizabeth, treating as his *terminus a quo* that which is the *terminus ad quem* of his present rival. At the same time it would have been as well for that rival to have referred, however cursorily, to the different view which so eminent an historian has taken of the causes of the failure of the Anglo-Norman invaders under Strongbow. Readers of *The English in Ireland* will remember that Mr. Froude attributes that failure to the too great readiness of those who ought to have looked on themselves as a foreign garrison to enter into friendly relations with the native Irish; but Mr. Bagwell regards it as the result of the neglect and jealousy of the English kings, and of the weakness of the Norman barons, "who lost much of their own civilisation, and "disdained to learn anything from the weaker "people whom they oppressed." Whatever may be regarded as the cause of the failure, the failure itself must be admitted; and it is idle to speculate what might have been the result had the Anglo-Norman garrison planted in Ireland kept to themselves as Mr. Froude would have had them do, or been strong enough to hold their own as Mr. Bagwell maintains they were not.

Passing over the very interesting chapters in which the present historian sums up his narrative between the days of Henry II. and those of Henry VII., we find ourselves at the commencement of his seventh chapter in the presence of the great quarrel between the Yorkist Geraldines and the Lancastrian Butlers, which was raging at the time of the accession of the victor of Bosworth. The former, by their patronage of Lambert Simnel and Perkin Warbeck—into the vexed question whether they were or were not impostors it is not necessary now to enter—incurred the hostility of the reigning monarch; and the Drogheda Parliament, which passed the memorable Poynings Acts attainted the Earl of Kildare, the Chief of the Geraldines, though he was subsequently restored as being the only possible means of keeping order in his country. Thus early was the Kilmainham method introduced, and we cannot wonder that the restored Lord Deputy should have conducted himself as if there were no king in England. The policy of Henry VII. is thus summed up by the historian:—

It was the decided policy of Henry VII to act in the spirit of the Statute of Kilkenny, and to separate the English and Irish districts. The well-known name of the Pale, or the English Pale, seems to have come into general use about the close of the fifteenth century. A great number of ordinances remain to prove how necessary it was for the Englishry to bear arms, and the practice of fortifying the home district against the Irish became a subject of legal enactment at least as early as 1429. An Act of the Parliament of 1475 declares that a dyke had been made and kept up from Tallaght to Tassagard, at the sole cost of four baronies—Coolock, Balrothery, Castlenock, and Newcastle—and provision was made by statute for its future maintenance. This was an inner line for the defence of Dublin only, but the Parliament of Drogheda made a similar provision for the whole Pale. It was enacted that every inhabitant of the marches or inland borders of Dublin, Meath, Kildare, and Louth should, under a penalty of 40s, make and maintain "a double ditch of six feet above ground, at one side, which meareth next unto Irishmen," the landlord forgiving a year's rent in consideration of this work. The legal provision was afterwards enforced by writs addressed to the sheriffs and justices, and the name of Pale was perhaps first given to the district so enclosed. The building of this Mabratta ditch may be considered to mark the lowest point reached by the English power in Ireland.

In Henry VIII.'s time a further difficulty in the way of English supremacy in Ireland was created by the Reformation, and it is probable that Mr. Froude may be more correct than Mr. Bagwell in his view that it was not so much that the Irish loved Rome more as that they loved England less which led them to throw themselves in on the side of the Pope in the great quarrel. Mr. Bagwell, on the other hand, maintains that if England had remained in communion with Rome the policy of Henry VIII.—who did not desire to plant colonies in the country, but rather to civilise people as they were—might have had a chance of succeeding, and that it was the Reformation which caused the failure of that policy, for "there never was the slightest chance of native "Ireland embracing the new doctrine." He apparently leaves entirely out of consideration the independent attitude towards Rome which the early Church of Ireland had assumed, which might fairly have been supposed to indicate that there was no reason to have predicted beforehand of that branch of the Church that it would offer a stubborn resistance to a reformation which at the time was mainly confined to the throwing off of the yoke of the Roman Pontiff. However that may be, there can be no doubt that in the actual result the change of religion added another element of difficulty to the solution of the Irish question. It is, perhaps, most fair on Mr. Bagwell to allow him to state his own case, and we accordingly quote the following passage from the preface as presenting shortly the view which he has worked out with considerable elaboration in the volumes before us:—

Henry II. had found Ireland in the hands of a Celtic people, for the intermixture of Scandinavian blood was slight and partial. Henry VIII. found it inhabited by a mixed race. From the beginning there had been rivalry and ill-feeling between men of English blood born in Ireland, and those of English birth who were sent over as officials or who went over as adventurers. During the fifteenth century England did nothing to preserve the ties of kinship, and the Celtic reaction tended to swallow up the interlopers. The degenerate English proverbially became more Irish than the Irish themselves, but the distinction would scarcely have been so nearly obliterated had it not been for the change in religion. The nobles of the Pale, the burghers of the walled towns, and the lawyers in Dublin were equally disinclined to accept the new model. Neither Irish chieftains nor Anglo-Irish lords found much difficulty in acknowledging Henry's supremacy both in Church and State; but further than that they would not go. The people did not go so far, and, in the words of the annalists, regarded the Reformations imply as a "heresy and new error."

Religion itself was at an extremely low ebb, and only the friars preserved the memory of better days. Henry may have imagined that he could lead the people through the Bishops and other dignitaries: if so, he was entirely mistaken. The friars defied his power, and the hearts of the poor were with them. In Ireland, at least, it was Rome that undertook the work of popular reformation. The Franciscans and Jesuits endured cold and hunger, bonds and death, while courtly prelates neglected their duties or were distinguished from lay magnates only by the more systematic nature of their oppressions. And thus, as the hatred of England daily deepened, the attachment of the Irish to Rome became daily closer. Every effort of Henry to conciliate them was frustrated by their spiritual guides, who urged with perfect truth that he was an adulterer, a tyrant, and a man of blood. Holding such cards as these, the friars could hardly lose the game, and they had little difficulty in proving to willing ears that the King's ancestors received Ireland from the Pope, and that his apostasy had placed him in the position of a defaulting vassal.

Henry's vacillation and the early deaths of Edward and Mary for a time obscured the true nature of the contest, but it became apparent in Elizabeth's time. She was an excommunicated Queen. From a Catholic point of view she was clearly illegitimate. Many English Catholics ignored all this and served her well and truly, but those who carried dogmas to their logical conclusions flocked to the enemy's camp. Spain, Belgium, and Italy were filled with English refugees, who were willing enough that the Queen should be hurt in Ireland, since England was beyond their reach. But even here national antipathies were visible, and Irish suitors for Spanish help came constantly into collision with Englishmen bent upon the same errand.

Desmond, Shane O'Neill, and Hugh O'Neill seem to have cared very little for religion themselves. The first was a tool of Rome; the two latter rather made the Church subservient to their own ambition. But in these cases, and in a hundred others of less importance, the religious feeling of the people was always steadily opposed to the English Crown. Elizabeth was by nature no persecutor, yet she persecuted. Her advisers always maintained, and her apologists may still maintain, that in hanging a Campion or torturing an O'Hurley she did not meddle with freedom of conscience, but only punished those who were plotting against her crown. The Catholics, on the other hand, could plead that they had done nothing worthy of death or of bonds, nor against lawful authority, and that they suffered for conscience' sake. And the Continental nations, who were mainly Catholic, sided on the whole with the refugees. Ireland, it is true, was only a pawn in their game, and Philip II. was probably wrong in not making her much more. At Cork or Galway the Armada might have met with scarcely any resistance, and a successful descent would have taxed Elizabeth's resources to the utmost.

The poverty of the Crown is the key to many problems of the Elizabethan age. The Queen had to keep Scotland quiet, to hold Spain at bay, and to maintain tolerable relations with France. She saw what ought to be done in Ireland, but very often could not afford to do it. The tendency to temporise was perhaps Constitutional, but it was certainly much increased by want of money. Her vacillating policy did much harm, but it was caused less by changes of opinion than by circumstances. When the pressure at other points slackened she could attend to her troublesome kingdom; when it increased she was often forced to postpone her Irish plans. Ireland has always suffered, and still suffers sorely, from want of firmness. In modern times party exigencies work mischief analogous to that formerly caused by the Sovereign's necessities.

The chapter which treats of the condition of the Irish Church under Henry VIII. is one of especial interest, and the contrast which it draws between the Insula Sanctorum and the Ireland of St. Brigid's good angel is very striking. Mr. Bagwell considers the heavy indictment of the latter to be well sustained. But at the same time it is not a little curious to note how doctors differ, for while Mr. Froude maintains that the suppression of the abbeys and monasteries in Ireland was the beginning of a new order of things that gave a better promise of peace than had been seen since the first days of the Conquest, Mr. Bagwell, on the other hand, tells us that the destruction of the monasteries, which had never weighed heavily on Ireland, made many foes and few friends to English rule. Mr. Bagwell puts his case very forcibly when he says:—

By upsetting the whole ecclesiastical structure, Henry left the field clear for Jesuits and wandering friars; and his children reaped the fruits of a mistake which neutralised every effort to win Ireland.

It is, however, with the reign of Elizabeth, which opened what might be called the modern era of Irish history, that the historian is mainly occupied, and the whole of his second volume is devoted to an examination of the dealings of the great but economical Queen with her Irish dominions. We must own that there is a certain amount of monotony about his narrative. We get somewhat tired of the perpetual risings of the Irish, of their internecine feuds, of the treachery

* *Ireland under the Tudors.* By Richard Bagwell, M.A. In Two Vols.—London: Longmans and Co., 1885.

of one party to the other, of the pitiful demands of Englishmen in Ireland for men and money to cope with the natives, of the Queen's tardy recognition of their claims, which alternate throughout. The playing-off of one faction against the other which was so prominent a feature in the statecraft of the day, the abuses within the Pale and the lawlessness without, are dwelt upon with a wearisome iteration. Nor do we think that it can be necessary to a correct appreciation of the Irish question that we should follow so minutely the course of Irish history during the reign of Elizabeth. The elaborate scheme for the future government of the country drawn up by Sidney and Cecil is, indeed, of special interest; and the case on behalf of Roman Catholic Ireland is ably stated by Fitzgibbon, the Archbishop of Cashel, in his appeal to the foreign Powers, who were only too anxious to hamper the heretic Queen. Among the countless reports of the state of the country which were made officially or otherwise during the reign of Elizabeth, that of Edmund Tremayne, Sidney's secretary, deserves special notice, showing, as it does, of what long standing are the evils with which the statesmen of the present day have to cope. We Englishmen cannot, indeed, exonerate ourselves from our share of the responsibility for the state of things which now prevails in that unhappy country, though long years of earnest endeavour on the part of English statesmen to do their duty to Ireland preceded the spasmodic efforts of Mr. Gladstone to obey at the same time the dictates of his conscience and the threatening voice of the "chapel bell";—

> In general, he says, the people had no conscience, but committed crimes freely; and they had a little morality that they even changed wives among themselves. Bridges were falling down, churches were roofless, and no new charities had replaced the old monastic ones. Good schools there were none, for no teacher could be sure of being paid. In the law everything was jobbed by certain families, and even the judicial bench was filled by unlearned men. Bills were therefore badly drafted, justice was thwarted, and there was general hostility to reform. Bad in Dublin, matters were worse in the country, where courts of quarter sessions, courts leet, and courts baron existed only in theory. Every lord hated the restraints of law, and made himself an Irish chief. English officials were no better, and there was little apparent difference between a sheweshill and a native captain, disorders being as great among English soldiers as among Irish kerne and gallow-glasses. All Englishmen made parties among the Irish, and everything tended to go daily from bad to worse. "An excellent, unspotted character," says Archbishop Loftus, "is a rare thing in this realm."

But of more interest to the general reader than the narrative of the attempts of Sidney to restore peace and order to Ireland will be the tale told over again, and with fuller detail, in the present volumes, of the ambitious enterprise and of the lamentable failure of Essex. Though he himself, with noble obstinacy, avowed the determination not to leave his enterprise unaccomplished so long as he had a foot of land in England left unsold the sacrifices of "a subject whose loyalty "no neglect could impair, and whose constancy "no failure could overcome," were made in vain. The record of the difficulties which he had to encounter should tend to soften the harsh judgment which some modern writers have passed on the luckless Earl. With the graphic picture given by Mr. Bagwell of one out of these many difficulties we will conclude our notice of an interesting book, which would have been still more interesting had the author's powers of compression been in any degree equal to his industry and his research.

> But royal words, however sweet, could not conquer Ulster. Heroic as was his character in many ways, Essex had not the gifts which have been given to a few great generals. He could not infuse courage or endurance into wretched starvelings, nor had he administrative genius to conquer the shortcomings of his commissariat. Newry and Dundalk must have been evacuated but for a timely supply of herrings. The peculation was such that stores calculated to last six months did not last four, and that the full supplies for near 600 men were expended on much less than half the number. The powder was one-quarter coal-dust, and was not worth firing. The Carrickfergus garrison was reduced nearly two-thirds by desertion and disease, and was so completely isolated that a traveller going to Dublin might consider 100 horse but a scanty escort. The filth of the town was such as to make fever almost universal. The services of religion were neglected, for the "bully-fed ministers" who were induced to visit Ulster liked the danger and hard fare no better than the gentlemen adventurers whose service had consisted in eating without paying. The reinforcements sent were of such quality as to be worse than useless: 100 were raw recruits from Oxfordshire and Berkshire; 200 were from Cheshire and Lancashire, and so bad—the Lancashire men especially—as to be scarce fit for field labour. As labourers Essex had to keep them, "for soldiers," he said, "they will never be." One hundred veterans promised from Berwick had been countermanded on a rumour of Desmond's submission. Captain Morris, who had the leading of the ragged regiment, was destined to lay his bones in Ireland. The fact was that Carrickfergus had such a bad name in England that everyone who possibly could avoided service there. Waterhouse, who was at Chester in constant communication with Ireland, begged that the men might be sent to Carlingford; but routine seems to have been too strong for him, and they were despatched to the old post-house. The wretched lads died like flies at the rate of fifteen or twenty a day—300 were sick at once, and none could hope to escape. Scarcely a man was fit even for sentry duty. Essex lay among his men, and there was not a night but one, two, or three died within ten feet of him. The remonstrances of his officers against this heroic foolhardiness prevailed at last, and he was induced to withdraw the remains of his garrison. Out of some 600, only 200, more dead than alive, reached the Pale, where he had to support them at his own expense.

NEW NOVELS.

*Where Tempests Blow** is a novel which is certainly above the average, though we fail to discover in it the very exceptional merit which has struck so many of our contemporaries. The heroine is Berta Drever, one of the two nieces of old Simon Barrock, "a staunch Free Churchman, "who did not believe that any good word or work "could come out of the Establishment," and with an unpleasant habit of proclaiming aloud his domestic grievances. Berta is, when first introduced to us, engaged to Kaspar Hayre, the male villain of the story, who loves her expectations more than he does herself. The shrewd old Simon sees through him, and pretends to have a quarrel with his niece and to strike her out of his will, which leads to a speedy withdrawal of Mr. Hayre's pretensions to her hand. He forthwith transfers his attentions to Daisie Barrock, a cousin of Berta's, who is, unfortunately for her, induced to accept him, though she very soon has reason to repent of her folly, and finally dies of a broken heart. Berta, in the meantime, consoles herself with a rough but well-meaning widower, Mr. Duran; but the faithless Kaspar determines to avenge himself upon her for so consoling herself. He finds an instrument well fitted to his purpose in Mrs. Bourtree, old Simon's drunken and unscrupulous housekeeper, the female villain of the story. She fancies that she has discovered that Berta has murdered her uncle, the fact being that the old gentleman died somewhat suddenly after having had a dose administered to him, not by Berta, but by her sister Effie. The dose in question is intended for external application, and poor Effie is frightened out of her wits at her mistake, and still more at that mistake having been discovered by so malignant a personage as Mrs. Bourtree. She takes care not to disabuse the housekeeper of her belief that it is her sister Berta, and not herself, who has administered the supposed fatal potion, but endeavours to bribe her to silence. Naturally the price which Mrs. Bourtree puts upon her silence increases as time goes on, and poor Effie is at her wit's end to meet her demands. Ultimately she applies to her sister to help her to meet it, and Berta asks her husband for the money, employing an amount of deception which is hardly legitimate on the part of a heroine. We will not reveal the final result of the story, though, perhaps, it may be as well to satisfy the large class of novel readers who cannot bear to be harrowed with the assurance that all ends well. The best part of the book is the sketch of old Simon himself; and Mrs. Cairnduff, the mother of Mr. Duran's first wife, is humorously drawn, though with a spice of that exaggeration which seems inseparable from the mother-in-law of fiction.

The heroine of *In the Old Palazzo** is Benedetta Campbell, who, left an orphan when quite a child, was placed in the charge of a blind violin-player at the Opera at Rome. Her father was an English artist who had married beneath him, and on the death of his fair Italian wife pined away from grief at her loss. He was anxious that his child should not be completely separated from his English relatives, and when she attains the ripe age of 12 she is, in accordance with his dying injunctions, sent over to England to stay with her aunt, Mrs. Wilding, who places her at an English school, and when her education is completed takes her to live at her house. Like most orphans in novels, Benedetta turns out a great beauty; and when she comes out secures the somewhat languid affections of one of the *partis* of the season, the Hon. Beresford Conway, whom Mrs. Wilding would gladly have won for her own daughter Evelyn, a most charming and unselfish young lady. There is a very amusing scene, in which the somewhat *laissez aller* young gentleman is spurred up to active exertion by his charming young partner, and makes a memorandum in his note-book of the various philanthropic reforms in which she expects him to engage on the spur of the moment. But before he makes any declaration Benedetta is carried off by another aunt, Lady Dumbarton, who lives up in the North. Mr. Conway follows her there, and surprises her by making her an offer, which is the second she has received, as her quondam friend and playmate, Rafaellino Bartolucci, a Roman sculptor, son of the old Italian woman who had charge of her in her early years, has already proposed to her and been rejected, not without a certain amount of regret for the disappointment of her childish friend. Her second lover is no less promptly dismissed, and shortly afterwards Benedetta receives a summons to return to what seems to be the deathbed of the old Italian violinist. Under her tender and watchful care he recovers, and she determines to devote herself to the care of her foster-father. Conway follows her, and makes a second attempt, which she again rejects, though in her heart she loves him. But funds fall short, and she is driven to all sorts of expedients to make both ends meet. While so doing she is thrown much into the company of Rafaellino, who makes her another offer, and is generally supposed by the Roman public to be engaged to her. With a rare self-denial, when he finds his own cause hopeless the poor sculptor writes off to Conway to tell him that Benedetta really loves him; but no sooner has he thus ruined his own prospects than he is murdered by the emissaries of a wicked Count, whose infamous designs on Benedetta he has frustrated. Conway returns at once from the gold-diggings, to which he had gone in search of fortune, and by the opportune death of his brother, becomes Lord Carlton, while Benedetta inherits a fortune from Lady Dumbarton. There is, therefore, no obstacle left to their happiness, and all ends well. The book is very pleasantly and gracefully written, and *In an Old Palazzo* is a welcome addition to our modern fiction, though by no means to be classed among the novels which are to live in our literature.

* *Where Tempests Blow.* By M. W. Paxton. In Three Vols.—London: Ward and Downey, 1885.

* *In the Old Palazzo.* By Gertrude Forde. In Three Vols.—London: F. V. White and Co., 1885.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

We are glad to find that a second edition of the lamented Edmond About's *Handbook of Social Economy; or, the Worker's A B C* (Chapman and Hall) is needed. The first edition was published nearly twenty years ago, and the second has the benefit of "a biographical and critical introduction" by Mr. W. Fraser Rae, this latter consisting of an obituary notice of M. About which was contributed to the columns of a contemporary journal, and a cursory review of M. About's writings. If a reviewer quotes, he should at least quote accurately. And when the work which is cited follows the citation, there is the less excuse for such a discrepancy as one which may be laid at Mr. Rae's door. On p. xix. of his introduction he quotes M. About as saying that "among the "civilised nations of Europe thirty years is the "average" duration of life. In the passage cited, which is to be found at p. 37 of the book, M. About gives the age as thirty-nine. As a whole, however, *The Worker's A B C* has few blemishes of this nature, and it is no mean praise to say of it, as a whole, that one might well read it without discovering that it is a translation from the French. Few things are more difficult to do than to succeed in reproducing the exact shades of a French writer's meaning, and in clothing that meaning in a perfectly English dress. But this the translator has done, and it is seldom that the cloven hoof appears as it does on p. 75, where "reasoners "and calculators" must clearly be reasoning and calculating in French francs and not in English pounds when they tells us: "When a million is divided "among 400 000 persons, each receives a little over "two shillings." Taken as a whole, the handbook is a fair representation of the economies of a French journalist. It is a popular "political economy "for beginners." He deals largely, very largely, in illustration, insomuch that the examples almost elbow out the rule. M. About's doctrines are for the most part borrowed from the leading authorities on each side of the Channel. These he has popularised and put within the reach of many to whom they would otherwise be inaccessible. And it is satisfactory to find in a countryman of M. Proudhon's no single trace of a theory which is responsible for the maxim "La propriété, c'est le "vol." For what it is, an exposition of a journalists' views on some of the social questions of his day, the book is good, and it contains many facts which are new and striking to the insular reader. Witness the account, in the excellent chapter on Co-operation (p. 227), of the way in which the Orleans Railway Company became a trader, and allowed its 14,000 servants to obtain by retail, at the wholesale price, food, wine, firing, linen, clothing, and generally all the necessaries of life. In this way, says M. About, it increases the wages of its servants by 40 per cent. without opening its purse. The worst of the book is that, as one reads, one has an uneasy feeling that what was true of France under the Empire may not be true of France under the Republic, and one cannot stifle a regret that Mr. Rae has not had the time or the temerity requisite to bring his author's work up to date. Apart from this, we may cordially thank him for giving us in a convenient form and good type (which needs, however, the correction of some more careful or experienced hand) the lucid and interesting work by which M. About will probably be best known to the grandchildren of the Parisian workmen for whom he wrote.

The *Edinburgh Review's* political article witnesses, like other honest Whig utterances, to the existence of a vast gulf between the older Liberalism and the new. To defend the fundamental institutions of the Realm unchanged is, the writer declares, quite as much in the interest of true Liberals as of any other party in the State. He dreads the arbitrary power of ignorance, of corruption, of intolerance, of misguided passions. True, he sees in Mr. Gladstone's manifesto no sort of encouragement to far-reaching Radical schemes; but the plain language of Mr. Chamberlain reveals the schemes of social revolution with which he intends to follow up the political revolution just accomplished. Enumerating the several items of the Radical programme, the Reviewer shows that the one principle underlying these proposals is that of the extension and exercise of the power of the State to interfere with private rights, private property, and personal freedom. This doctrine of the all-pervading authority of the State wielded by "an organised body of politicians" is essentially opposed to old Liberal principles. To each and all of these revolutionary proposals, except one, the *Edinburgh* accords its strenuous opposition. It avowedly joins with its ancient rival, the *Quarterly*, in upholding anti-Radical principles. Yet we look in vain for any definite advice to the adherents of the older Liberalism as to the course they are to pursue at the Elections. At a critical moment in our country's history the recognised organ of the Whig party puts forth a political profession of faith which, except on the important point of Parliamentary Oaths, might have appeared in the pages of a Tory periodical. Is it credible that the men whose views the *Edinburgh* represents will throw in their lot with the Radical Socialists? We, at all events, refuse to believe it. The Revised Version of the Old Testament receives appreciative notice as a scholarly and valuable work; but the Reviewer pronounces it to be unacceptable as a substitute for the existing Authorised Version. "Its excellences lie on the surface; its defects will increasingly appear on closer "investigation." The Reviewer, like other critics before him, specially falls foul of the numerous marginal renderings. On the whole, he pronounces the verdict that the Revisers have done too little for the scholar, too much for the general reader. "The Hebraist who is acquainted with German "commentaries cannot learn anything from it, "while he who is not a Hebraist may be easily "and even seriously misled." The newly-published Second Part of the Greville Memoirs is summarised in an article which contains most of the plums out of the pudding; Dr. Martineau's "Types of Ethical Theory" is favourably reviewed; and another paper deals with the Duc de Broglie's "Frederick II. and Louis XV." The article on the "Life and Work of Louis Pasteur" is well worth reading, both for its matter and its style; nor will it lose in interest by the increased fame which M. Pasteur's fresh scientific discoveries have acquired for his genius. The principal literary article in the *Edinburgh* is one on "Samuel Taylor Coleridge"; but by no means the least interesting paper is that on "The Faith of "Iran," tracing the origin and traditions of that remarkable monotheistic religion, in some respects akin to that of the Old Testament, which claims Zoroaster as its founder, and which is to this day held by the Parsees. Cyrus, whom the Hebrew prophet acknowledged as the "anointed of the "Lord," hated idolatry and worshipped the one living Creator. The "Magi," Persian priests, were the first Gentile worshippers of Christ. Zoroastrianism was originally a pure monotheism, though corrupted in later ages. The whole article is well worth attentive perusal.

The most noteworthy article in the *Scottish Review* is Principal Tulloch's paper on the Church of Scotland and the coming Election. With Principal Tulloch's main contention we find ourselves in harmony. He writes from the Presbyterian point of view, which is certainly not our own; but we are at one with him in strongly opposing the diversion of funds now applied to the support of Religion to secular uses. The question of Disestablishment is treated from an opposite point of view by Dr. G. C. Hutton, whose principal contention is that the Establishment of the Kirk is a grievance to the non-established bodies; though why it should be so he does not inform us.

In the *Army and Navy Magazine* Colonel Malleson continues his account of "Prince Eugene of Savoy, Colonel Furse treats of the Staff in Peace and in War, and Major-General Lawrence-Archer of Military and Naval Endowments.

The *Antiquary's* list of papers opens with Mr. Bent's account of the four Japanese Ambassadors who, by the influence of the Jesuits, were sent to the Pope in 1582. Mr. Round contributes the first of a series of papers on Municipal Offices, and Mr. Fairman Ordish the second of his articles on the London Theatres, dealing with the Globe and the lesser Bankside playhouses.

Walford's Antiquarian also has a paper on the Globe playhouse by Mr. W. Rendle; an account of Waltham Cross; an article on "Christopher "Smart," and extracts from a diary by Samuel Sewall, the American Judge, under the title of "England in 1689."

A book which has had a circulation of more than half-a-million in its own country is well worth being introduced into another country through the medium of a translation. This is the case with M. Paul Bert's *First Year of Scientific Knowledge*, which has recently been published in England by Messrs. Relfe Brothers. The conversational form into which the various lessons are thrown makes them sometimes read rather oddly in our own tongue, but practical experience has shown that such a form is well adapted to attract and retain the attention of the learner. Mdme. Paul Bert, who was by birth a Scotchwoman, is responsible for the translation, which in places shows a certain stiffness of style and an un-English tone that makes us doubt whether she has kept up her native tongue; but her version is rarely deficient in clearness, which is, after all, more important than any grace of literary style in a scientific treatise.

Stories of school-life and stories of military adventure hold about an equal rank in the favour of the students of literature for boys. A favourable specimen of each class has been published by Messrs. Cassell and Co., and may be commended to the notice of those who wish to make an acceptable present to their young relations or friends. *Follow My Leader*, by Mr. T. B. Reed, appeals to lovers of the first-mentioned class, and his capital story of the boys at Templetown is a sound, wholesome contribution to that literature of school-life of which *Tom Brown* and *Eric* represent the two extremes. It is certainly much to be preferred to the mawkish sentiment and unwholesomeness of the latter work. Mr. Hough, in *For Fortune and Glory*, consults the military taste of his youthful readers, and the incidents of the recent war in the Soudan are well worked into his story. Would-be purchasers will probably hesitate between the two books, and our advice to them is to buy both.

Messrs. Parker have republished *Certain Smaller Treatises of St. Augustine*, originally edited by Mr. Marriott, and now translated and supervised by Mr. De Romestin, who has adopted in the main his predecessor's work, only substituting the Euchiridion to Laurentius for the De Symbolo and Catechumenos. This he has done because the latter work has since been included in Dr. Heurtley's selection from St. Augustine's writings. The little volume now presented is one which is likely to prove attractive to students of patristic literature who have a difficulty in following the Latin text.

An excellent 1d. tract on the "Free Land" imposture has been published by the Rev. Hely Smith, Vicar of Market Rasen. It is entitled *The Blue Lion* (Kensit), and ought to be circulated wholesale.

Mr. Murray has published a new edition of the *Autobiography of James Nasmyth*, which, though

only edited by Mr. Smiles, has many of the characteristics of the editor's own works, and forms a suitable supplement to *Self Help*. The present edition is uniform with the cheap editions of Mr. Smiles's writings, and is supplied with numerous illustrations, many of them taken from Mr. Nasmyth's own drawings.

Under the title of *Three Martyrs of the Nineteenth Century* (S.P.C.K.), the author of *Chronicles of the Schönberg-Cotta Family* has written biographical sketches of Gordon, Livingstone, and Bishop Patteson. She has not, of course, much that is new to tell us of any one of these great men, but the narrative of such noble lives, however often reproduced, cannot but have a value and an interest for the reader. If it has no other merits, the volume before us is at all events well adapted to serve as a prize or a gift-book in Church schools, and, though the author's style is somewhat wordy and diffuse, the result of her labour furnishes at least wholesome reading for the young folks.

The remarkably clever work by Max O'Rell, *The Dear Neighbours*, has just been issued in an English copyright edition by Field and Tuer. Great as was the well-merited success of *John Bull and his Island*, by the same author, that success will probably be surpassed by his later work, which is full of entertaining matter written in a delightfully humorous strain. Keen observation alone could have enabled Max O'Rell to portray so cleverly and laugh away international prejudices.

The following extracts are taken from a letter in yesterday's *Times* from the able correspondent who has for some weeks been investigating the political views of the agricultural labourers. Writing from Wiltshire, he says:—"Two months or even six weeks ago the labourers were under the influence of brilliant promises, not made to them, perhaps, by responsible members of the People's party, but subtly advanced by Radical agitators, as emanating from the candidates for whom they solicited support, and as representing the programme of the chiefs of their party. The glamour cast by the prospect of proprietorship in the immediate future, the tempting picture drawn for them of the comfortable cottages surrounded by plots of good land which were to be theirs, and of the freedom from that burden of school pence against which they have ever rebelled, and which they regard in the light of a bitter injury, still subjugated the better judgment and held the reasoning powers of the labourers in check until a comparatively short time ago. The cry of the 'three acres of land and a cow,' preposterous though it was, and ridiculed alike by Radicals, Liberals, and Conservatives, was for a time a very real and serious argument with the agricultural labourers, and represented to them a possible future condition at which they were naturally only too eager to grasp. A promise had been made them of certain specified benefits in return for their votes, and on the strength of this promise their votes should be given. Now a feeling that they had been tricked and made fools of began to gain among the labourers, and the later speeches and proposals of the Radical candidates have not served to eradicate this impression. Reaction has in great measure taken place, and the best among the labourers have begun to view the conduct of their employers towards them in a better and truer light. Those who have allotments of land recall the advantages that have accrued to them from the fact of their present employment on farms, and without which it would have been impossible for them to render their small plots of land productive. They remember the loads of straw and of manure and the seeds and roots that they have at different seasons solicited and obtained, as a matter of course, from their employers, and they are beginning, by the simple logic of putting two and two together, to perceive that if with these advantages they are unable to make their allotment-patches of very much more than a slight pecuniary help to them, without them, such or larger plots would not only yield no return but would swallow up inevitably much of whatever they might be able to earn elsewhere. During the past two months the Radical party has slowly lost ground with the agricultural labourers. But there is another and yet greater cause for the perceptible falling off amongst the labouring classes in their allegiance to the Radical standard, and this is the declared intention of the great Radical leader to bring about the Disestablishment of the Church. The cry of Disestablishment has done even more to create converts to Conservatism among the labourers than has the abrupt bursting of the land bubble. Throughout the whole county of Wiltshire the agricultural labourers, whether Churchmen or Dissenters, are strong in their opposition to any attack on the Church. To the simple questions, 'Do you wish to see your clergyman depart for ever from among your midst?' 'Do you wish to see your church converted, may be, to secular uses, and the graveyards where your fathers have been laid, and where you yourselves hope one day to lie, diverted from the purpose that renders them sacred to you?' the negative answer has ever been given with fervid unanimity. The Dissenters, who are in the majority among the agricultural classes, are almost as a whole at one with the Churchmen in this matter; for they, too, hold the Church in the deepest reverence, and have experienced the benefit of the presence of the clergyman and his family in the midst of the community. That the agricultural labourers of Wiltshire are now, by reason of their greater enlightenment, one and all converted to the Conservative cause, is very much more than I would venture to assert, but that a very large number of those who at the commencement of the election campaign were rabid Radicals have now come to distrust the leaders they formerly worshipped may, I think, be taken as certain. Of this class it is probable that very many will not go to the poll at the ensuing election. But this abstention is in itself practically a gain to the Conservatives, who have, moreover, made many converts, and have decided in their favour during the past few weeks, mainly by means of the Disestablishment question, the great majority of those who were formerly undecided and indifferent as to the merits of either party."

Correspondence.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—I am sure you will be glad to correct a mistake in your article "The Elections, January to November, 1885." Under West Gloucestershire, March 10, you give:—

B. St. J. Ackers (C)	...	...	4,837
*Sir J. Marling (R)	...	...	4,826

(This should be *W.*)

Giving Mr. Ackers a majority of only 11. Whereas his actual majority was 413. May the same good fortune wait upon our present candidate, Hon. J. Plunkett!

Yours faithfully,
G. MACHEN.

Bicknor Court, Nov. 24.

THE POOR OF THE PERIOD.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—May I ask you to circulate through the means of your widely-read journal a few remarks that have occurred to me upon glancing at a publication termed *The Poor of the Period?* It seems to me that the authoress, whilst fully aware of many of the ills besetting poverty, which to an enormous amount is induced by intemperate habits and a want of thrift in those engaged in manual labour, is not aware of, or will not allow, the existence of the many palliatives that are in operation in the present day to lessen and mollify the hard lot of the necessitous poor.

Whilst deeply sympathising with the writer in bringing the wants of the needy into notice, I must express only fears that the authoress is not cognisant of or forgets that in no period of English history has more been done for the benefit of the indigent by the "rich and great," and all classes of the community, than in the last fifty years.

To refer to a few points. I would adduce the fact that we have now 15,000 parishes and districts, and in these not less than 20,000 Cathedrals, parish churches, and iron ecclesiastical buildings, and Church Home Mission Chapels, &c. Now each of these forms a centre of good to the poor in a spiritual and temporal point of view, for from them radiate amongst the population many spiritual influences, and divers agencies and organisations for their temporal good; at the same time we must admit that those who unhappily separate from us are generous in works of benevolence towards the poor.

I consider it to be generally allowed that in no metropolis in Europe, or perhaps in the four quarters of the globe, are there so many hospitals and infirmaries for almost every complaint that flesh is heir to, as in London.

Besides, it may be mentioned that in addition to the vast sum of about eighty millions sterling received into savings' banks, involving great care and attention on the part of those interested in the glorious work of philanthropy, gigantic efforts are at this time energetically made for the better housing of the poor in England, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland.

It must, therefore, be granted that the apophthegm "Audi alteram partem" has great weight in many cases. I am, truly yours,

Devizes, Nov. 23. X. A. P.

Writing of the strenuous efforts of the Duchess of Marlborough and Lady Randolph Churchill in their canvass of the Central Ward of Birmingham, Lady Randolph, says a correspondent, seemed to be as popular with the Birmingham artisans as she was with the Woodstock labourers. "Even the Radicals cannot but admire the fervour displayed by these two chiefs of the Primrose League in their electoral zeal, and the arrival of their carriage at the hotel was the signal for the only cheering I heard. Lord Randolph Churchill was kind enough to induce Lady Randolph to give me some interesting information respecting the mechanism of this new and curious engine of political warfare. It is evidently no freak of fancy that has induced Lady Randolph to throw herself with such ardour into the breaches of Birmingham politics, nor from any desire to emulate the famous campaign of the Duchess of Devonshire, but a serious and carefully directed effort. Lady Randolph is the general of a well-disciplined phalanx of lady canvassers, who are helping to return her doughty lord to the pedestal of power. 'Only a fortnight ago,' she informed me, 'I opened a habitation here in Birmingham, and our forces now include 500 ladies. From this 500 a number of ladies are active canvassers, making a house-to-house visitation. The way of it is this. Each lady proposes to be responsible for a certain section of a certain ward or of a certain street, and each has a little book in which she jots down her memoranda. I mention the fact that we have 500 ladies enrolled on our staff, but, of course, the men are numerically a much stronger body. I work very hard, and without having any special section visit "doubtful cases." It is only within the last few weeks that the usefulness of our League has been recognised. We were laughed at by candid friends who now appeal to us for help. We have visited some of the poorest houses in Birmingham, and encountered some of the roughest of its people, but we have had only one case in which a lady was received with anything but the greatest courtesy and politeness, even by our opponents. They listen to us, they hear our arguments, even if they do not always carry conviction. I tell them what our side thinks of the questions of the day—it may be the Church, it may be Fair-trade, or it may be the land, and, as I say, they agree with me or not as the case may be. I trust that they agree.' Lady Randolph has also visited some of the principal factories in the town. 'The masters were good enough to allow me to speak to their *employés*, whether they were of our persuasion or no. And I found by this means that I was able to get over the ground with a greater rapidity.'"

Painted windows as a memorial of departed worth and gallantry have an interest in the eyes of all. Mr. W. G. Taylor has at all times pleasure in showing his works in progress, both for church and hall, the introduction of likenesses in windows being a special study. Designs and estimates sent. Medal awarded to works in Paris Exhibition.—The "Art" Works, 4, Berners-street, London, W.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

NEW ACROSTIC RULES.

A Prize of One Guinea is given every month for the successful solution of the Acrostics that appear in the *John Bull*.

The present monthly competition will include the Acrostics that are given on November 7, 14, 21, and 28.

At the end of the month, in case competitors tie, they will proceed to guess off the ties, being debarred from prize-winning in the fresh monthly competitions so long as they are engaged in contesting the ties.

No competitor can gain more than two Monthly Prizes in the course of the year.

All solutions must be forwarded not later than the Monday week following the appearance of the Acrostic, addressed to the ACROSTIC EDITOR of the *John Bull*, 6, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, E.C., and signed by a pseudonym of not inordinate length.

Alternatives to the number of three are allowed.

All solutions received are acknowledged, whether correct or not.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 1.

(NINTH MONTH, TENTH YEAR.)

1. B ungalo W
2. L ilit H
3. A ssis I
4. C a T
5. K it E

Solutions have been received from Felix, Raby, C. B. A., Chavernes, R.O., Random Shot, Tilly Slowboy, S.O.F., M. A. E. B., Ketha, S. M. F., Peewit, Alcyone, Farethee-well, Paddy, Chelmsford, Culverin, Land o' Nod, Senga, Pansy, Two Countesses, Bijou and Co., Conjecture, Mike, Asphodel, Sociable, Magnet, B.V., Yar, Todcat, Widdy Machree, Camensis, Bios, Mops, Pegasus, Hampton Courtier, Waddles, Hadji, and Alias.

SEPTEMBER TIES.—Correct solutions have been received from Allspice, Etak, Iris, and Persevere, who remain competing.

OCTOBER TIES.—Correct solutions have been received from Beam, Godiva, Katydid, Knutsford, Rad, Roma, and Zyx, who remain competing.

SENGA.—Was inadmissible.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 3.

(NINTH MONTH, TENTH YEAR.)

PROEM.

One is his home, some stately trees still there,
The other, massive strong, of comfort bare;
Some, who his portrait late have seen, have said,
"'Tis pity 'tis not there he lays his head."
Would that Scott's mantle had to me come down,
With stronger words I might my thoughts make known.

1.

Of dusky hue, we call him man and brother;
I still am thankful, I'm not such another.

2.

You may not have much Latin in your pate,
But still I think you this can conjugate.

3.

If Edgar Allan Poe you've ever read,
You'll know how he went round in circle dread.

4.

He had a wife who surely wrought his doom:
To tell of his misdeeds, there is no room.

5.

This term in music is so oft passed o'er;
When player hurry on it is a sore.

6.

This stern lawgiver little mercy knew;
His rules, so strict, were kept but by a few.

7.

You've had some Latin once, now try again:
For this a short word is, and very plain.

8.

His vineyard as a proverb now is known—
Most people see one that they'd like to own.

MOPS.

LITERARY AND OTHER NOTES.

The winter exhibition of "Cabinet Pictures in Oil" at the Dudley Gallery was opened on Monday. There are 286 exhibits, chiefly by men of the younger school of artists, such as E. Blair Leighton, A. De Bréanski, R. Beavis, Ada Bell, Donne, Alfred East, Arthur Hughes, Mrs. Jopling, Ernest Parton, John Smart, John Varley, Weekes, and others.

A new book by C. S. Devas (author of *Ground Work of Economics*) is in the press. *Studies of Family Life, a Contribution to Social Science*, giving characteristic examples of home life in different countries and ages of the world, and pointing out the significant contrast between societies who have never received Christian teaching, those who have received and follow it, and lastly, those who have received and have abandoned it. The book will serve as a Commentary upon Leo XIII.'s Encyclical on Christian marriage, and a link in the chain of Christian evidences, and will be published by Messrs. Burns and Oates early in January next.

The news that Mdme. Patti is to sing in the lyrical theatre of Madrid this season has given an extraordinary impulse to the sale of subscription tickets. Six representations are announced for the end of February; and Mdme. Patti's share of the receipts is fixed at £600 for each appearance.

The announcement that Mr. Sims Reeves would positively appear attracted a very large audience to the concert at the Albert Palace on Saturday night. Mr. Sims Reeves sang "The Message" and "The Bay of Biscay," and, as encores, "My Pretty Jane" and "Tom Bowling."

The Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths have just given a donation of £100 to the missionary work of the Religious Tract Society.

M. Verbeck, whose sleight-of-hand performances are simply marvellous, is drawing large audiences to the Piccadilly Hall, where he is ably supported by Mdlle. de Marguerit, whose mesmeric trance is really wonderful.

The Royal Aquarium, Westminster, has an additional attraction in the persons of Señorita Anita, the "Tiger Lady," and her brother, the "Bear Boy," while on Monday next the Viennese Lady Orchestra will open their winter season at this popular place of amusement.

The late Charles Reade's play, *The Countess and the Dancer*, has been secured by Mr. Harrington Baily. It will be produced at one of the West-end theatres in January, with Miss Etelka Bony, the Hungarian actress, in the title-*rôle*.

OXFORD OLD AND NEW.

The President of Magdalen sends to the *Oxford Magazine* the following letter which he has recently received from Mr. Goldwin Smith in answer to a letter of his own written in the Long Vacation shortly after the death of Dr. Bulley:—

"*Toronto, October* 17, 1885.

"My dear Warren,—You ask me to give you my recollections of Magdalen at the time when your late President—to whose kindly, benevolent, and courteous shade be peace and honour—was tutor and I was one of his pupils. I am afraid I have not much to tell. To take a man back to the days of his youth is to bring a flood of personal memories into his mind. But personal memories do not much interest the general reader.

"The Oxford of 1842-45 was, I need hardly tell you, widely different from the Oxford of the present day. It was clerical, celibate, and unscientific—or rather anti-scientific. Most of the colleges were still close; and, with few exceptions, they had very imperfectly taken up or even recognised the duty of education. Their mediæval purposes as semi-monastic brotherhoods of students had fallen into desuetude; new functions they had not assumed. Most of them were cœnobia of clergymen waiting for livings, a certain number of the expectants filling the internal with tuition. Magdalen was one of the closest, and one of those in which educational duty had been least recognised. There were no commoners, only ten or a dozen undergraduate demies and two or three gentlemen-commoners. We had not much in any way to show for thirty thousand a year and all that wealth of beauty and association of which you, who enjoy it every day, do not half feel the value.

"It was the hour of Newman's greatest ascendancy, and the eve of the Tractarian catastrophe, I remember, at the time when Ward was condemned by Convocation, seeing the College Hall filled with the country masters, who had come up to the Armageddon of Tractarianism and Protestantism. The colleges being clerical, the theological movement swallowed up all other serious interests; and but for the Class List the University proper would have almost expired.

"That the Fellows of Magdalen in those days were not elected by examination might have been divined, in the cases of some of them, without reference to the University Calendar, by the intellectual observer, perhaps even by the mere beholder. We had still a considerable remnant of the times when that lovely home of learning was little better than a tavern and a hunting-box, and when Gibbon gibed at 'the monks of Magdalen, whose deep but dull potations excuse the brisk intemperance of youth.' Strange stories about the doings of some of these men circulated in the Junior Common Room. In curious and almost grotesque contrast with a set, unclerical even in their dress, stood the highly ecclesiastical and ascetic figures of two or three Tractarians such as James Mozley, afterwards Professor of Theology, and William Palmer the elder, brother of Lord Selborne, both of whom, if I remember right, had come in from other colleges, in default of a demy on the privileged county to succeed to the vacant fellowship. James Mozley always seemed to me the greatest theologian, in the proper sense of the term, that the Anglican Church possessed. William Palmer was a man of genius, though, if rumour spoke true, he believed that Satan had personally concocted the Egyptian mythology as a trap for souls. He dreamed of the college as a monastery, and used to say that the scouts ought to be lay brethren. He had dedicated himself to the work of bringing the Anglican and Greek Churches into communion with each other, in which he met with cold encouragement from the Anglican Bishops, who when he pressed them to say whether they were in communion with the Greek Church, answered in effect that the Greek Church was a long way off. Palmer had, or was supposed to have, a scheme for promoting his great object by an interchange of monks between Magdalen and a Russian monastery. To this Magdalen demurred, having heard that the monks in the Russian monastery oiled themselves instead of washing. Physical science had a genial representative in little Dr. Daubeny, who lived in the Botanical Gardens, and used to come to Hall and Common Room, scandalising Palmer sometimes by his lack of sympathy with theological ideas. Literature was represented for a year by Charles Reade the novelist, who came down to be Dean, and a queer Dean, with his green coat and brass buttons, he appeared to us. Roundell Palmer's illustrious name was on the list; but he was, of course, non-resident and was seldom seen.

"About the President, Routh, abundance has been written. He was a figure of Johnson's time, and he told me that he had seen Johnson go up the steps of University. I never beheld anything like this living fossil except Goodall, the Provost of Eton. Routh's longevity was the result not only of an easy life but of extraordinary precautions. No rough winds had ever touched him. Now and then, on very fine summer afternoons, he came to chapel. The shuffling sound of the centenarian feet was heard in the antechapel. Our august porter, whose place was supposed to be worth £400 a year, put himself into a reverential posture, a movement of interest went round the congregation, and the quaint form appeared. Routh's patristic learning, in those days, was unique: the Tractarians venerated him as the man 'who had first taught us to look backwards.' The church which he built at Theale must have been about the first fruit, on a large and costly scale, of the neo-Catholic movement in architecture. It was there that he was said to have told the bumpkins in a sermon that 'he knew they would object to him what Irenæus said.' Phillpotts, Bishop of Exeter, speaking at some celebration in the Hall, looked up at Routh's portrait, and in a tone of rhetorical anguish, as if the truth were wrung from his reluctant breast, said in effect that Routh, so admirable as a divine, had been less admirable as

head of a College. The truth was that the duties of the head of a College, as we now conceive them, had never been presented to his mind. He did, it was believed, mischief by obstruction, blocking every proposal of reform, however moderate, with 'Wait till I am gone, sir.' The gentlemen-commoners were supposed to be under his exclusive jurisdiction, and thus enjoyed an Alsatian freedom from all law.

"We undergraduate demies had our own common room, in which we lived together a good deal, going but little for society out of college. In the little circle there was a rather remarkable variety of character, as subsequent careers have proved. Partly owing to Bulley's influence there had been some elections, if not by examination, by merit, and for our number we did well in the schools. Conington's honours, by themselves, would have raised us to distinction. Of course we did nothing, as a college, on river or in the cricket field; other athletics had not then been invented. We lived, I think, upon the whole, about as happy a life as was possible with examinations in prospect, and might, so far as we were ourselves concerned, have said with Babouf, that there was a great deal of good in abuses.

"When I entered there was only one effective tutor, who was also engaged in private tuition, and, if I remember right, was lecturer in another college and curate of a parish at the same time. He was not a Fellow but a Senior Demy, and probably the emoluments of a Magdalen tutor in those days were small. The other tutorship was held by William Palmer, who was absent on his great mission, and was on the point of resigning. His lectures were taken for a time by James Mozley, whose mind, rich and gifted as it was, was engrossed by the ecclesiastical movement, so that the lectures were little better than a form. Then came Bulley, about the first, I should think, among the Fellows of Magdalen who thoroughly recognised the duties of education. He got up his lectures carefully, and in every way did his best for us. He was a good scholar: a man of fine taste, and a good judge of composition. But his active sympathy, the interest which he took in our work, and his encouragement were more valuable than his lectures. I shall always feel that I owed much to him as a tutor, while I owed him still more as a friend.

"Now all is changed, and changed immensely for the better. The hall in which the diners were so few is crowded; the quadrangle, in those days so quiet, is full of undergraduate life; and instead of keeping half the rooms vacant for non-resident Fellows you have to add new buildings, which, though they were incomplete when I saw them, seemed to me about the best thing that had been done in Oxford. You have recognised, to some purpose, the duty of education. I rejoice over the achievements of my old college, which you report, in the schools and on the river. Over the achievements in the schools I rejoice unreservedly. I know what is said against examinations. But most of us, having no inborn taste for special research, require a stimulus and a mark. In the *Life of Lord Althorp* there is a passage which shows that but for a college examination, which awakened his ambition and made him conscious of his powers, he would have remained a game-preserver instead of becoming a most useful statesman. Over the achievements on the river I rejoice, not without misgiving. The passion for rowing and games is spreading from the English to the American Universities, and I cannot help thinking that there is some danger of its going beyond proper bounds and interfering with the serious objects of the University and of life. I was told the other day in the Canadian North West that young Englishmen almost without exception failed as settlers and pioneers; they had muscle and pluck, no doubt, but they had no habits of steady industry, and they had an insatiable love of amusement. They shot, and hunted, spent the money they had brought with them, waited for remittances—which the people called in joke their crops—and then drifted, perhaps, into the mounted police. Such I say was the general report which I heard, though I had no opportunities of special verification. When I was last in England the enormous importance which amusements seemed to have acquired, and the excitement over races and matches, which is almost Byzantine in its extravagance, struck me as being in ominous contrast with the perils which were evidently coming and have since come upon the country. I pay all due homage to *physique*; but I think I would rather have heard that Magdalen was first in the University rifle corps than that she was second on the river.—Yours most truly,

"Herbert Warren, Esq." "Goldwin Smith.

LORD SALISBURY ON THE CHURCH QUESTION.

Lord Salisbury has written a long letter to Mr. T. G. Murray, of Edinburgh, in answer to a communication calling his Lordship's attention to the resolution passed at the recent meeting of the Commission of the Church of Scotland, and asking him to state, in writing, his views upon the Church question for the guidance of those who place the interests of the Church above other and purely political considerations. Lord Salisbury says that as at least 480 Liberal candidates are pledged to Disestablishment, it became a matter of supreme importance to Churchmen to know whether Mr. Gladstone was for it or against it. He has spoken much upon the subject, and yet has avoided answering this question, and that leads to the inevitable inference, either that he has no conviction upon the question, or that he holds his convictions cheaper than the favour of some section of his party whom he is anxious not to offend. With regard to Mr. Gladstone's justification of the disestablishment of the Irish Church three years after he had declared the question unlikely to be raised, Lord Salisbury remarks that if Mr. Gladstone was so egregiously deceived once on this matter, it is fair to assume that he may possibly be deceived again. Moreover he does not resist the treatment of Disestablishment in the next session because he dislikes it, but because he has not time for it.

"If he spares the Church now it is not for love of it, but because it takes a long time to cut down. He more than once uses the metaphor, that Disestablishment is not yet "ripe." The phrase implies that in due time it will become ripe, and that when it is ripe the fruit will be plucked. The glimpses of Mr. Gladstone's meaning which his language allows us to catch are few and dim; but, as far as they go, they distinctly show that he will certainly do nothing and risk nothing in order to uphold the Established Church."

As to Mr. Gladstone's opinion that Disestablishment should not be made a test question at the elections, Lord Salisbury observes that the mass of Liberal candidates in this island are pledged to the principle, and it is a matter of great doubt whether Mr. Gladstone's authority will be sufficient to induce them to vote against it. Besides, Mr. Gladstone's pledge, such as it is, binds himself alone.

"We know what are the wishes of his most influential colleagues, and of the mass of the candidates on his side. A security which depends on the continuance of any one man in active political life is necessarily frail. But in Mr. Gladstone's case it has a special element of weakness. He has again and again intimated the probability of his early retirement from the position of political leader; indeed, for several years he was supposed definitively to have done so. But if he does retire, whatever security any of us may derive from his promise to oppose Dr. Cameron's motion will have utterly disappeared."

It would be a grievous mistake, Lord Salisbury says, to imagine because such a resolution as Dr. Cameron's would not conclude the matter, that therefore it would do no harm. It would be an almost fatal blow. It would be the recorded judgment of the House of Commons; and, if a majority of Scotch members voted for it, it would be called the judgment of Scotland, in spite of Disestablishment not having been a test question at this election. Numbers of men would be persuaded that the battle was already lost. The Church would come to the final issue, which is now set down for the Parliament after next, weighted with the anticipation of defeat. Lord Salisbury concludes as follows:—

"My answer, therefore, to any friend of the Church who asks me my view of the present crisis is necessarily the exact reverse of Mr. Gladstone's. Make support of the Church a test question above all others. Those who rate the Established Church at the same value as local government, or registration, or Parliamentary procedure, or even as the union of the Liberal party, will naturally not make it a test question; but I am convinced that there are many among the Liberal party who will not apply this measurement to the 'national testimony to the Christian religion,' of which the Commission speaks. Let us not be lulled to sleep by these assurances that the conflict is postponed to another Parliament; they are merely devices to persuade us to give more time to the enemy to organise his force and undermine our position. The battle for the Churches will be hardly fought; we are not justified in throwing a single chance away. Their adversaries, we may be certain, will spare no effort and neglect no Parliamentary weapon to strike a heavy blow at them during the coming Parliament; and their friends should not allow themselves to be persuaded by any lower consideration to give a vote to any candidate who will not promise to defend them when they are attacked."

LORD SALISBURY AT ST. STEPHEN'S CLUB.

Lord Salisbury presided on Monday night at a house-dinner of St. Stephen's Club. In responding to the toast of "The Conservative Cause," his Lordship said the present was a moment of deep interest to all, and he exhorted his hearers not to allow themselves to be misled by the vapouring language of their opponents into imagining that the Conservative cause was in need of apologetic language. "Mr. Gladstone tells you he has approached this struggle in order that a verdict may be taken and judgment passed upon his acts; but, having done so, he has carefully passed by any discussion of the deeds of the late Government, and used every art to draw away the public attention from them. And, so far, it is no doubt proved that we are in a worse position, because we have not, as we should otherwise have had, the extraordinary and unparalleled list of disasters and disgraces due to the policy of the late Government to influence the minds of the electors at the coming poll. It is curious to see what advantage our opponents immediately took of these chances to bury in obscurity their past misdeeds. They took themselves at once to the most exciting topics of which they could think, in order to draw away the minds of the electorate from any judgment on their own career."

Lord Salisbury then referred to Mr. Chamberlain's proposals, and remarked that somehow or other the wonderful prospect of unlimited vestry confiscation and of three acres and a cow, seemed not to have affected much the electorate of this country; these promises had gradually faded away, and all that we heard with respect to the necessity of enabling local authorities to establish small farms, with small tenancies, had gradually fallen into the background, under the influence of public discussion.

"In order to cover the retreat of his routed lieutenant, and to divert the public mind from the real character of the controversy, Mr. Gladstone affects to defend it by referring to a statute passed in 1819, and thereupon constructs a very edifying discourse as to the remarkable contrast which this statute furnished to the otherwise disgraceful legislation of that time. But when you look at the statute there is not a word about compulsory purchase in it from beginning to end. It undoubtedly enables the parishes, under certain very rigorous conditions, to purchase land by free contract, but there is not a word about compulsory purchase by the State; and to cite the statute as a justification of Mr. Chamberlain's propositions is to show either that Mr. Gladstone has not read the statute, or that he has never read Mr. Chamberlain's proposals."

Mr. Chamberlain raised the question of Disestablishment; but no sooner had the scheme been launched than it became evident that he and those who were acting with him had committed a most profound blunder; and nothing had so hampered the efforts of Mr. Gladstone to reproduce that well-known performance of the "passionate pilgrimage" which five years ago was attended with so much success. Lord Salisbury then went on to meet the charge that he had raised the question of Disestablishment, and mentioned that whereas his speech at Newport was delivered on the 7th of October, Mr. Chamberlain's speeches on the subject were delivered at Bradford and Glasgow in September. His Lordship then instituted a parallel between Mr. Gladstone's languages before the disestablishment of the Irish Church and his recent speech in Edinburgh. He continued:—

"You will have observed that Mr. Chamberlain's efforts to push forward burning questions into the front have not been very successful. In fact, the efforts of his colleagues since he first put those questions forward have principally been directed to pushing him back. They have 'whittled away' his confiscation theory until it only means expropriation in certain very definite and very peculiar circumstances. They have tried to whittle away his observations until Disestablishment seems to give the impression that it is something about which the present generation need not fear the least."

Mr. Gladstone told us that the object of his endeavours is the unity of the Liberal party. The one great thing that Liberal speakers have been speaking about has been the unity of the Liberal party, and they have been perpetually instructing each other and reproaching each other as to the best way of attaining this unattainable end.

"The whole energy of the leaders of the Liberal party has been devoted to impressing the immense importance of generating this unity of the Liberal party, which appears to be a thing so difficult of attainment, and entirely or mainly leaving out of sight any great results which this unity is intended to obtain. The statesmen of the Liberal party are divided, not upon trifles, not upon matters which are open questions, but upon what they themselves will acknowledge to be the most important which can occupy statesmen at this time. Instead of honestly avowing the condition of their opinions, and taking their stand accordingly, they are occupied in concealing that division of opinion, in putting their convictions out of sight, and in trying to persuade their followers to treat convictions upon important questions as a matter of secondary moment, and to look upon the unity of the Liberal party as the one thing for which statesmen and citizens ought to strive."

If, however, they did not agree upon a set of opinions they were not a party, and an exhortation to unity was an exhortation to hypocrisy. But, on the other hand, there had been actual desertions. This exhibition of the real character of the unity of the Liberal party was full of encouragement to Conservatives, who did not need cultivation of unity, because they knew that the body which was opposed to them was no real combination of honest opinion. Mr. Chamberlain was genuine; the Conservative party was genuine; anything between the two was hollow. Lord Salisbury concluded as follows:—

"We fight with what I believe in some form or other is now in use in every civilised community of the world in deciding what is the great issue between civilisation and subversion. We are fighting the battle of the acknowledgment of Christianity and its countenance by the two great organisations which have sustained it from ancient times, and without which it would droop and fade in every corner of the land. We are maintaining legislative honesty, which is the base of the confidence on which commerce and industry repose, and which is the necessrry, the indispensable condition of all those benefits that civilisation showers upon men. We are maintaining the great cause of Christian education, without which you cannot hope to bring up a Christian people; and we, in maintaining these things, need no artificial or mechanical props in the union of our party."

MR. GLADSTONE IN SCOTLAND.

Mr. Gladstone addressed, at Dalkeith on Saturday afternoon, the last of the series of large meetings arranged in support of his candidature for Midlothian. Having remarked that he was neither Moderate Liberal nor Advanced Liberal, but was contented with the simple name of Liberal, and that he should in Parliament promote the general matured convictions of the whole Liberal party, Mr. Gladstone went on to compare the position of parties, and said that it would be strange if the country rejected Liberal administration after the recent great change in the franchise. As to the charge of Radicalism, if there were any danger of precipitate movement, any danger of tendency to extremes, there were two causes which eminently tended to promote that state of things. One of them was the recent invention of what is called Tory Democracy.

"Tory Democracy, so far from being a means of adding real strength to Toryism, is a means of adding great strength to Radicalism; because these Tory Democrats ought to perceive that whenever they adopt a Radical proposition the point upon which they mean to take their stand for their own convenience becomes a new point of departure for the Radicals, upon which they found fresh plans, fresh expectations, and fresh engagements. There is another cause which tends to provoke extreme opinions—namely, that there is a certain amount of disintegration going on in that portion of the Liberal party which has hitherto been found in the very highest stations of the country and in the House of Lords. I am sorry to confess that the Liberal party in the House of Lords is weaker at this time than it was thirty, forty, fifty years ago. It certainly has not been the fault of its leader; for if ever there was a man calculated to make Liberalism acceptable in that assembly, by his tact and judgment, that man was Lord Granville. Even this very year has been marked by some further progress in the disintegration process by which one Peer and another Peer drops off from the Liberal party and joins the ranks of its opponents. This is deeply to be lamented. It does not matter greatly to the Liberal party whether it is supported by a larger number of Peers or by a smaller number. Should that dwindling of the Liberal party in the highest ranks proceed, it will make no sensible or appreciable difference in the Liberal strength; but it will make a sensible and appreciable difference in the strength of the House of Lords, and it may tend to accelerate the movement of ideas beyond the natural and legitimate order of that advance."

Mr. Gladstone then spoke of the questions to be dealt with by the next Parliament. With regard to Mr. Chamberlain's proposal to entrust local authorities with power to acquire land for allotments, Mr. Gladstone said that it was a possible purpose to which local government might be applied; and he should be very glad indeed if it were found practicable so to adjust the practical difficulties of the case as to found an efficient measure upon that basis. Local government also meant the reform of the liquor law. Mr. Gladstone condemned the system of grants in aid charged upon the Consolidated Fund, and said that local charges ought to be charges upon personal as well as on real property. As to the land question, Mr. Gladstone advocated a new system of relations between the owners and the cultivators of the land, the abolition of life interests, freedom in the transfer of land, and the repeal of the law of mortmain. This work was not of a character which appealed to the violent passions or cupidity of any class. It aimed at the general benefit of the whole mass of the people, compatibly with perfect justice to every class. Work such as that could only be done by a party powerful in Parliament, and for that reason he asked that the Liberal party should be made powerful in the coming Parliament.

The ancient market-cross of the city of Edinburgh, having been restored by Mr. Gladstone, was unveiled by him and presented to the city on Monday. At the same time the dissolution of Parliament was proclaimed according to ancient custom. A special meeting of the Town Council was held, at which Mr. Gladstone was presented with an address. In acknowledging this he said that he rejoiced for many reasons in having been instrumental in the restoration of the market-cross of Edinburgh. The revival of his personal connection with Scotland had made a deep impression upon his heart; and it had been with him a legitimate desire that, if possible, in a manner agreeable to all, some visible and tangible record of that revival of connection should subsist. The restoration of the cross has afforded that means. He characterised as a great mistake the removal of the cross from its position upwards of a century since, probably prompted by a desire to remove from their sight painful recollections of the Rebellion of 1745. He claimed no merit for what he had done, for he owed thanks for the tokens of kindness he had received from all parts of Scotland, and in the work he had done he had only rendered a loyal, filial, and delightful service to the city of historical fame, and to the land to which alone his blood belonged. The Earl of Rosebery also spoke, and the proceedings closed with loud cheers for both "Gladstone" and "Rosebery." After receiving a photograph of the building in which the International Exhibition is to be held in Edinburgh next year, Mr. Gladstone said he was extremely glad an exhibition was to be held. All our workmen needed in this country was breadth of knowledge and familiarity with what could be done out of their own view, and especially in other lands. It was a remarkably interesting, although painful, retrospect to observe what had taken place in the great revolutionary war, and to notice the effects of being excommunicated from the knowledge of the art and industry of the world. If we went back to the domestic manufacturers of the eighteenth century, we would find the people of this island occupied a very high place, but, after the great war which cut us off from the rest of the world, every industry, such as furniture, porcelain, silver, &c., became degraded. When he was a boy nothing beautiful was produced in this island; but now that we had opened up communications, since trade and the opportunity of intercourse was extended, we had again taken a very high place, and become a great exporter of commodities which formerly the rest of the world had no chance of obtaining from us. Mr. Gladstone afterwards returned to Dalmeny.

Mr. Gladstone delivered his fourth speech to his constituents in the Music Hall, Edinburgh, on Tuesday afternoon. The meeting, which formed no part of the original plan of campaign, was hastily convened on Monday after Mr. Gladstone's address to the council and magistrates of the city. It was but very thinly attended. Mr. Gladstone said that since he came to Midlothian he had taken for his text, the unity of the Liberal party in the coming election; but they would allow him the justice that he had never founded his arguments upon mere party interests. He had never asked them to support the Liberal party because they would thereby place them in a position of prominence and power. What he had said to them was, that in the first place there was work to be done which the Liberal party was prepared to perform, and which otherwise must remain unperformed; and, secondly, that imperial interests were not merely local, still less mere party interests concerned in the strength and unity of the Liberal party. He had found on every side a most satisfactory disposition to sympathise with the view of the case which he had placed before them. In a large number of Scotch constituencies more than one Liberal candidate was standing, even in cases where it was certain that both Liberal candidates will be defeated and the seat given to the Tory. He addressed them upon that point not only as Liberals but as Scotchmen; and he grieved to tell them that it was in Scotland at this moment that that disgrace to Liberalism was exhibited. The same absurdity had been shown in 1874, when in consequence of it they lost ten or twelve seats. The folly had come about through the consciousness of excessive strength; but he would rather see Liberals lose four or five seats in a fair stand-up fight than the Tories gain one in a manner that imputed to Liberals not only defeat but dishonour. It was perhaps too late to appeal to the candidates; but he had one hope, and that was in the voters; and he would ask them to give their votes in a manner so as to mitigate the consequences of this strange proceeding, and to ensure the success of the candidate who in the judgment of the constituency was best and strongest. The Tories spared no pains, and the most active was their chief, Lord Salisbury. The Foreign Office, it was generally supposed, found full occupation for the Foreign Secretary: but that was not Lord Salisbury's opinion; for he entered into election matters with untiring activity. In his letter to Mr. Murray, he had entered largely into the question of Disestablishment. Mr. Gladstone complained that Lord Salisbury had intentionally or unintentionally misinterpreted him; and the real reason of the cry, "Church, Church!" was that it was intended to act as a blind, an opaque veil between the eyes of the constituencies on the one hand and the intended legislation on the other. The Tories raised the cry of "The Church is in danger!" because they were afraid of the reforms promised by the Liberals. They looked on registration and extended local government with horror, especially so much of the latter as dealt with readjustment of taxation and legislation as to land and the law of

entail. The pretended anxiety was for the Church, and their real anxiety was for the land. False promises and false expectations have, for thirty years past at least, been the main stock-in-trade of the Tory party. They had lived upon them. Those who read Lord Salisbury's speech on Monday night would find that there was a total change of tone in it. Before, the Tories only hoped to obtain a considerable minority in the next Parliament; but now Lord Salisbury said he was looking for a majority, and the key to unlock the riddle was to be found in the recent speech of Mr. Parnell at Liverpool. Mr. Parnell had avowed his alliance with the Tory party for the purpose of this election. Mr. Parnell was pleased to say that, in his opinion, it was absolutely necessary to vote against the Liberal party, for every man who did not vote against the Liberal party was doing his best to deliver over Irishmen to chains, imprisonment, and death. He did not know what Mr. Parnell meant by the word "death;" but he was very much afraid—indeed, he was convinced—that a great many persons would believe he meant the Liberal party, and Lord Spencer in particular, committed a crime against Ireland in tracing to its dark recesses the horrible assassinations which in 1880 2 petrified this country. Mr. Parnell's attitude depended upon two considerations—firstly, he knew perfectly well that, let him do what he might, all these actions and words would not have the slightest effect upon the policy of the Liberal party towards Ireland. Mi. Gladstone then recapitulated the measures passed by the Liberals on behalf of Ireland, and said that for Ireland's sake they would labour with the same persistence, the same determination, and the same purpose in view, in despite of the opprobrium, in despite of the exhaustion of a large vocabulary used in order, if possible, to prevent them from doing so. Their conduct could only be swayed by the eternal principles of justice and a determination to withstand attempts to sever the members of this Empire. As to a victory to the Liberals, if a victory was to come it would not be merely a victory to a party, not merely the arrival of a result which was necessary for the progress of civilised legislation; but it would be that which alone could bring about a satisfactory, a dignified, and worthy handling of the questions which might arise with respect to the government of Ireland. In conclusion Mr. Gladstone said:—

"Store in your minds the declarations of Mr. Parnell against us—they are the strongest arguments in our favour; they are the strongest testimonies to our conduct; they are the firmest supports given to the proposition which I lay before you that in this election you will not have to decide upon any mere party object, in a lower or secondary sense; you will not have to decide only upon the question whether the business of civilising legislation is, as heretofore, energetically and satisfactorily to proceed; but you have also to decide whether you will take the precaution necessary to ensure that if great Imperial topics shall be raised pertaining to the relations between England and Ireland, to the unity of the Empire, and to the content and prosperity of that distracted country, these great issues shall be tried by men who have received your commission from a position of impartial security, and not from the slippery footing of slavish dependence."

REFORMS AT THE ADMIRALTY.

The scheme of Admiralty Reform is now fairly complete, though some matters of detail still remain to be elaborated. The plan adopted, remarks the *Standard*, has more than one important feature, but that which will first strike attention consists in making the Accountant-General practically Assistant to the Financial Secretary, the Accountant-General's Department being completely reconstructed. The change is intended to be one not merely in name, but such as shall really effect the purpose desired by Parliament and the taxpayer. A new office is to be created by the appointment of a Director of Dockyards, who will be attached to the Controller's Department. The post of Surveyor of Dockyards will be abolished. The new official will be constantly visiting and inspecting personally the several yards. In the next place the Admiral Superintendent at each of the three great dockyards—Portsmouth, Chatham, and Devonport—will have a civil assistant, or general civil manager. All the civil departments will thus be brought under one head, a principle already observed in respect to the naval side of the yards. From this it will be seen that the appointment of a permanent high official, who should be specially charged with the care of the finances, has not found favour at the Admiralty. The objections to the appointment of a Finance Lord are understood to be twofold. Either he would be armed with such tremendous power as to be little less than an autocrat, or if his functions were restricted he would be useless. At the same time, there can be no doubt that the appointment of a Finance Lord at the Admiralty would be hailed with satisfaction in many quarters, if for no other reason, because of his ability to stand his ground against all comers.

With respect to the dockyard system, more general approval may be expected. The step taken by Lord George Hamilton in appointing Vice-Admiral Graham to the post of Controller afforded a guarantee that the administration of the dockyards would speedily undergo a salutary change. The Departmental Committee presided over by this officer made some very strong recommendations in reference to dockyard management, and Admiral Graham may be expected to pursue *con amore* such changes as the Report of his Committee showed were necessary. The retention of an Admiral at the head of each dockyard may be criticised, but it is to be defended for the reason that such an official possesses practical knowledge of what is required in the details of a ship. Henceforth the Admiral Superintendent will have at his elbow an assistant who will be able to supply the necessary technical knowledge, and who may be compared to the manager or foreman of a private yard, working under the eye of a senior partner. One will know what is wanted, and the other will know how it is to be accomplished. In connection with these changes provision will be made for a continuous audit, conducted by authorities independent of the dockyards. This outside audit, taking place at short intervals, will be a check upon countless irregularities possible under the present system. These irregularities are honest enough in the ordinary sense of the term; but they lead to confusion, consisting as they do in the expenditure of money for some other purpose than that for which it was directly intended. By the officials concerned it is generally thought that it all comes to the same thing in the end; but the laxity is nevertheless objectionable, and the new system is intended to prevent its continuance. In this way we shall now be able to learn the exact cost of a ship when built in the Royal Dockyards, a matter hitherto by no means assured. There is to be greater simplicity in the accounts, and a clear representation of the purpose to which every pound is applied. Greater responsibility is to be thrown upon all the heads of the civil establishments, checked by the new method of audit. The Constructors in the Admiralty yards will be encouraged to study economy, since they will get the credit of it, of which there has been no assurance in the obscurity which has hitherto characterised the dockyard accounts. Another important element will be a large diminution in the circumlocutory references now going forward between the dockyards and the Admiralty.

The extra cost of the new system will not be great. Mr. George Rendel having left the Board of Admiralty, and the post not being filled up, there is a saving of two thousand pounds per annum in that direction, which will be an acceptable counterbalance to the increased expenditure now coming on at Whitehall. In respect to the dockyards, there is every reason to believe that the stricter supervision will be productive of considerable saving, more than enough to compensate for the additional salaries. In the keeping of the accounts the system will require a clear rendering of liabilities. Expenditure alone is a delusive test, as experience has lately demonstrated, and the Lords of the Admiralty need to know, not only what they are spending, but what they are pledged to spend. Whatever may be said in criticism of the plan now set on foot, it is certain that Lord George Hamilton has spared no pains to get the clearest light and the best counsel. He has had the benefit of advice from several Committees, and it cannot be said that the absence of a Finance Lord from the new organisation is at variance with the report of Mr. Goschen's Committee. Mr. Ritchie has publicly refuted the error which arose on that point, the fact being that the Committee made no specific recommendation whatsoever. They showed that there was an entire want of effective financial control in respect to the affairs of the Admiralty, and they declared emphatically that there was need for reform. Their words were as follows:—"The position of the Accountant-General does not enable him to exercise any sufficient general supervision of expenditure, while there is no other permanent high official specially charged with finance. While your Committee do not feel competent, on the evidence before them, to suggest the appointment of such an official, or the enlargement of the functions of the Accountant-General, or to make any other specific recommendations, they feel it incumbent upon them to draw the attention of the House urgently to the subject." The new plan is clearly an improvement on the old, and it will be readily admitted that great credit is due to the present First Lord of the Admiralty and his colleagues for dealing thus promptly and vigorously with the unsatisfactory state of affairs prevalent at the time they took office.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Royal Family and the members of Her Majesty's household attended Divine service on Sunday morning in the Private Chapel, Windsor Castle. The Very Rev. R. T. Davidson, Dean of Windsor, officiated. Lady Emily Kingscote, the Very Rev. R. Davidson, Dean of Windsor, and Col. Arthur Ellis, C.S.I., had the honour of dining with the Queen and Royal Family in the evening.

The Prince of Wales and Princes Albert Victor and George attended the service at St. George's Chapel on Sunday evening. Their Royal Highnesses sat in the stalls of the Knights of the Garter, near the Sovereign's pew. The service was conducted by the Very Rev. Randall Davidson, Dean of Windsor, Canon Capel Cure, and Minor Canons Gilbert, Edwards, and Treherne.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We understand that a pension of £300 per annum has been offered to Professor Huxley, in recognition of his eminent scientific services.

The body of Sir William Rose, Clerk of the Parliaments, was removed on Thursday morning from his residence in Bruton-street to Christchurch, Hants, where the funeral took place in the afternoon in the family vault, by the side of Lord Strathnairn. The chief mourners were Admiral Douglas, the Hon. and Rev. Canon Douglas, the Hon. Misses De Grey, the Rev. Arnold De Grey, the Hon. John De Grey, Lord Feversham, Canon Capel Cure, the Hon. S. Bethell, Mr. Ralph Disraeli, and many others, besides local residents. The vicar of the parish officiated. A large number of wreaths and crosses of flowers sent from all parts of the country were placed on the grave.

A beautiful window, which has been placed in the north aisle of Westminster Abbey in commemoration of the services rendered to science and art by the late Sir William Siemens, was on Thursday unveiled by Sir Frederick Bramwell, F.R.S., president of the Institute of Civil Engineers. The window has been presented by five engineering societies with which the illustrious deceased was connected, and forms an appropriate monument of his genius and character. The Dean welcomed it on the part of the clergy of the Abbey, and pronounced a brief panegyric on Sir William Siemens's life and character, after which Sir Frederick Bramwell gave an interesting outline of his scientific labours and their practical results. Thursday was the second anniversary of the funeral service in the Abbey and of the interment of the remains of the deceased in Kensal-green Cemetery. There was a numerous gathering of the relatives, friends, and staff of the deceased, and of officers and members of the five presenting societies.

Some non-commissioned officers and men belonging to the various regiments engaged in the recent Soudan campaign were on Wednesday, at Windsor, decorated by the Queen with medals. The Queen subsequently, accompanied by the Duchess of Connaught and Princess Beatrice, drove to Cumberland Lodge and visited Princess Christian, who is still unable to leave her bed. Shortly before six o'clock on Wednesday the Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and suite arrived at Windsor, and drove to the Castle on a visit to Her Majesty. Lord Skelmersdale has also arrived at the Castle.

The Dowager Lady Rolle died at her residence, Bicton, Devonshire, on the 20th inst. Lady Rolle was the third daughter of the 16th Baron Clinton, and was in her 90th year. She married in 1822, as his second wife, John, first Baron Rolle, whose title became extinct on his death in 1842. The Hon. Mark Kerr Rolle, brother of Lord Clinton, by the death of his aunt, comes into possession of Bicton and the large Devonshire estates of John Lord Rolle, whose name he assumed in 1852.

Mrs. Northcote, daughter-in-law of Lord Iddesleigh, and wife of the Conservative member for Exeter, was on Tuesday presented with a silver toilet set by Conservative ladies of the city as a memento of the friendships made during the election. Seven hundred ladies joined in the presentation, subscriptions to which had been limited to one shilling, and the present was handed to Mrs. Northcote at midday whilst the polling was proceeding. Mrs. Northcote gracefully acknowledged the compliment, and Mr. H. S. Northcote, as well as Lord Iddesleigh, expressed their great appreciation of the kindness manifested by the gift.

Her Majesty's ship *Camperdown*, the heaviest vessel ever designed to be launched, was launched on Tuesday at Portsmouth. She has had all her armour placed on her sides, excepting that for the barbettes inboard, which could not be fixed under the roofing of the slips, owing to the immense height of her hull. She will carry 900 tons of coal, and her weight when fully equipped will be 10,000 tons. The armour plating, which is of steel, ranges from 18in. at the sides to 14in. at the barbettes. Her armament will consist of four 63 ton breechloaders on the spar deck, and twelve 6-pounder rapid firing guns, with four Gatlings. Eighteen Whitehead torpedoes will be taken on board.

Dr. A. K. Rollit, late Mayor of Hull, has received at her Majesty's hands the honour of knighthood, in recognition of his municipal and public services. Dr. Rollit was formerly Sheriff, and was for two years Mayor of Hull, during which he dispensed general hospitality. He was chairman of the Executive Committee for the celebration of the jubilee of Municipal Corporations. Dr. Rollit is a Doctor of Laws of the University of London, and took the University gold medal in 1866, and high honours in the previous arts and laws examinations. Dr. Rollit is a Conservative in politics, and is opposing Mr. C. H. Wilson in the Western Division of Hull.

In the new street at the top of the Haymarket on Monday afternoon a horse, attached to a cart laden with sulphuric acid and matches, took fright and dashed on to the pavement, the cart coming into collision with a shop window. This caused the sulphuric acid carboys to burst, and the liquid coming into contact with the matches, the conveyance took fire, and was almost destroyed. The driver was so severely injured that his life is despaired of.

The London Diocesan Council for Young Men has been formed under the presidency of the Bishop of London to promote and develop institutions for the young men of London, and to make grants in aid of local efforts. It is intended to establish a central office to which all may refer who desire information, and to which young men seeking lodgings or introductions to institutions or the clergy may apply. It is further proposed to foster all movements such as the establishment of gymnasia, the appropriation of open spaces in parks or elsewhere for cricket, the extension of libraries, and to stir up sympathy with whatever tends to the welfare of young men. The council have arranged that four Advent sermons shall be given at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, the first to be preached to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon at 3.30, by the Rev. E. A. Stuart, of St. James's, Islington. It is intended that the distinguishing features of these services shall be good preaching, good music, and free seats, so that they shall induce the young men of London to attend church on Sunday afternoons.

The return of the Registrar-General shows that in London 2,682 births and 1,557 deaths were registered during last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 91, and the deaths 175, below the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. The annual death-rate per 1,000 from all causes, which had been 17·5, 18·9, and 19·6 in the three preceding weeks, further rose last week to 19·9. During the first seven weeks of the current quarter the death-rate averaged 18·3, and was 2·1 below the mean rate in the corresponding periods of the nine years 1876-84. The 1,557 deaths included one from small-pox, forty-four from measles, eleven from scarlet fever, twenty from diphtheria, forty-two from whooping-cough, twenty-four from enteric fever, three from ill-defined forms of continued fever, thirteen from diarrhœa and dysentery, one from cholera, and not one from typhus. One death from small-pox was registered in London last week, corresponding with the number in each of the two preceding weeks. The deaths referred to enteric fever, although four below the corrected average, exceeded the number returned in any previous week of this year. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had increased in the nine preceding weeks from 152 to 418, further rose last week to 454, and exceeded the corrected weekly average by twelve. Different forms of violence caused forty-four deaths: thirty-nine were the result of negligence or accident, among which were seventeen from fractures and contusions, seven from burns and scalds, three from drowning, and eight of infants under one year of age from suffocation. Five cases of suicide were registered.

In connection with the works in progress for the repaving and relevelling the Piazza of St. Mark, an undertaking has been commenced which may lead to results of considerable archæological importance, and which will be of especial interest to students of the architecture of Venice. When the repaving of the piazza was determined upon the Historical Society of Venice proposed that researches on a scientific basis should be conducted with a view to discover the sites of ancient buildings which formerly stood on the site of the present piazza. The project has been agreed to by the municipality, and the work has been placed under the direction of the architect, Signor Giacomo Boni. The ground at present opened includes the foundations of Leopardi's bronze sockets for the flagstaffs. Beneath the sockets have been already found various pieces of twelfth century sculpture, some in excellent preservation and of admirable workmanship; they comprise square and circular panels and fragments of mouldings. They are probably, however, not connected with the history of the piazza, but belong to mediæval buildings demolished at the period of the early Renaissance. The especial points which it is hoped to determine will include the original area of the piazza before it was lengthened by Sebastiano Ziani, *circa* 1176; to discover the section of the canal Battario, which was at the end of the ancient piazza, but which would be about the centre of the present one; buried in the mud will probably be found many objects of interest. Further, the site of the votive church of St. Giminiano, built by Naseti, A.D. 552, will be determined; here again mosaics (sixth century) and sculpture may reward the investigators. Of later date will be the foundation of the wall of fortification built by Doge Tribuno (902) to protect the Venetians against the Hungarian pirates, who in the chronicle Sagornino are called *pagana et crudelissima gens*. Here also should be found the foundation of the hospital built by Doge Orselo (eleventh century) close to the Campanile, and the Procuratie built by Doge Ziana (Byzantine style) and which was destroyed in the sixteenth century. The works are expected to cover a period of two or three years.

METROPOLITAN FREE HOSPITAL.—The aggregate number of patients relieved during the week ending Nov. 21 was—medical 925, surgical 424; total 1,349, of which 470 were new cases.

MESSRS. FRY AND SONS are daily receiving numerous testimonials from the medical profession speaking in high terms of their Pure Concentrated Soluble Cocoa. Sir Charles Cameron, M.D., President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, says:—"I have formed a high opinion of its value. It is especially adapted to those whose digestive organs are weak, and I strongly recommend it as a substitute for tea." Ask your grocer for a sample of this delicious Cocoa.

CAUTION.—WATER FILTRATION.—The public are cautioned, before purchasing Filters, to see that what they buy are really water purifiers, and not mere strainers, which latter, although rendering water bright, do not remove the organic and mineral impurities. In the instructions to the local boards of health by order of the Privy Council it has been distinctly stated that the old sponge filters are of no avail for purifying water. These filters are constantly advertised as a new patent, whereas the ONLY FILTERS, containing nothing but the purest ANIMAL CHARCOAL, are those supplied by the LONDON AND GENERAL WATER-PURIFYING COMPANY (Limited), 157, Strand (four doors from Somerset House), W.C.—Read, 'Water: its Impurities and Purification.' Price 6d.

THROAT IRRITATION AND COUGH.—Soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use Epps's Glycerine Jujubes. In contact with the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, the Glycerine in these agreeable confections becomes actively healing. Sold only in boxes, 7½d., tins 1s 1½d., labelled, "JAMES EPPS AND CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London." Dr. George Moore, in his work on "Nose and Throat Diseases," says: "The Glycerine Jujubes prepared by James Epps and Co. are of undoubted service as a curative or palliative agent." While Dr. Gordon Holmes, Senior Physician to the Municipal Throat and Ear Infirmary, writes: "After an extended trial, I have found your Glycerine Jujubes of considerable benefit in almost all forms of throat disease."

BIRTHS.

At Durham House, Portobello, N.B., the Hon. Mrs. PETERS, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Peters, 4th Hussars, prematurely, of a daughter.

Nov. 3, at Wolvesnewton Rectory, the wife of the Rev. G. PLATT-DEW, of a daughter.

Nov. 19, at Antony Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. J. F. KITSON, of a son.

Nov. 19, at Bennington Lodge, Herts, the wife of the Rev. J. DUNNE PARKER, LL.D., of a daughter.

Nov. 20, at Trinity Vicarage, Carlisle, the wife of the Rev. G. W. H. TAYLER, of a son.

Nov. 20, at 12, Stratton-street, the Countess of ABINGDON, of a daughter.

Nov. 22, at Swinton Park, Manchester, the wife of the Rev. H. PERCY ATKINSON, of a daughter.

Nov. 22, at Thorne Vicarage, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. J. S. F. SINGLETON, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 23, at St. James's Church, Sydney, N.S.W., FRANK NAPIER TILLARD, Esq., of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Service, fifth surviving son of the late Rev. J. A. Tillard, of Conington, Cambs, to MARGARET, only daughter of the late Rev. SUTHERLAND SINCLAIR, of Greenock, N.B.

Nov. 16, at the Bavarian Chapel, HENRY ARTHUR JOSEPH, only son of Sir CHARLES TEMPEST, Bart., to MARY ELEYNE KNOWLES, eldest daughter of Captain Knowles, R.N.

Nov. 19, at the parish church, Beddington, NORBURY POTT, of Riverside, Peddington, to ANNA HARRIET, daughter of the late Rev. WILLIAM CHURCH TOTTON, of Bangor, North Wales.

Nov. 19, at St. John's Church, Rhos Llanerchrugog, the Rev. RICHARD EVAN JONES, M.A., Vicar of Llwilwchaiarn, Montgomeryshire, eldest son of the Rev. J. E. Jones, Vicar of Bagillt, to HANNAH ROSE, widow of the late S. R. Bishop, Esq., of St. Helen's and Llanerchrugog Hall, Ruabon, and daughter of Edward Evans, Esq., J.P., Bronwylfa, Denbighshire.

Nov. 24, at the parish church of Weston, Bath, the Rev. PHILIP PALFREY BROADMEAD, Vicar of Bradford, Taunton, third son of Thomas Palfrey Broadmead, Esq., of Eomore Park, Bridgwater, to EDITH, younger daughter of the late GEORGE BIRCH, Esq., and of Mrs. Birch, of Springgrove, Weston, Bath.

DEATHS.

Nov. 11, at Coed Helen, Carnarvon, CHARLOTTE, widow of the late Rev. RICE ROBERT HUGHES, Vicar of Newborough and Llanedwen, Anglesey, and daughter of the Very Rev. John Warren, formerly Dean of Bangor, aged 84.

Nov. 13, at 18, Albert-mansions, Victoria-street, S.W., Viscount RANELAGH, K.C.B., in his 74th year.

Nov. 17, at Cowbridge, after a few hours' illness, HARRIET ANNE, the wife of Captain LUMSDEN, aged 51.

Nov. 19, at the Rectory, Shipley Branchcamp, SUSAN ELIZABETH, wife of the Rev. MILSUP HILL, Rector of Shipley Branchcamp, aged 75.

Nov. 20, at Eaton, LOUISA, Lady RALEY, in her 91st year.

Nov. 21, at Hin-Green, Wilts, FREDERICK JAMES, youngest son of the Rev. J. PEPYS JONES, aged 39.

Nov. 22, at her brother's house, Richmond, Surrey, SUSANNA CATHARINE, younger daughter of the late Rev. J. F. SABIN, Rector of Preston Bissett, Bucks, and Minister of Eaton Chapel, London, aged 68.

Nov. 22, at The Hall, Eckington, ELIZABETH NOBLE, wife of the Rev. LEONARD SLATER.

Nov. 24, at Egremont, Cheshire, JANE NEWBOLD MOIR, wife of the Rev. James Muir, D.D.

LATEST NEWS.

Sophia, Nov. 27.

At half-past seven o'clock yesterday morning the Bulgarian outposts advanced towards Pirot, and at noon Prince Alexander crossed the frontier.

At four o'clock in the afternoon, when the Bulgarian troops were within four kilomètres of Pirot, the enemy's artillery at that place opened fire upon them, the cannonade lasting until half-past five.

The Bulgarian troops halted at the captured positions.

Belgrade, Nov. 27.

The Bulgarians made a vigorous attack yesterday upon Pirot, which they captured, after having been twice repulsed by the Servians.

The Ministers started for the King's headquarters at Nisch at noon to-day.

Troops were leaving Belgrade in haste all last night for the front.

There has been no diplomatic mediation up to the present between the belligerents.

Negotiations for a loan have been proceeding between the Servian Government and the Laender Bank.

Cairo, Nov. 27.

About 800 rebels have arrived before Koshay, where fighting is hourly expected.

Koshay is garrisoned by the Cameron Highlanders and a battalion of black troops.

Madrid, Nov. 27.

The journal *El Liberal* to-day announced that a state of siege has been proclaimed at Barcelona and Carthagena, and in the Canary Islands. Complete tranquillity, however, is reported everywhere.

Constantinople, Nov. 26.

M. Grouitch, the Servian Minister, to-day informed the Porte that the Powers having, at the initiative of Russia, recommended an armistice, King Milan had ordered a cessation of hostilities. It is, however, feared that Prince Alexander will find it difficult to enforce the observance of the armistice by his troops. Twenty-one Bulgarian students from Roberts' College here have left for Bulgaria to join the army as volunteers.

At yesterday's sitting of the Conference, Sir William White stated the views of the British Government regarding the situation in Bulgaria. These views are in conformity with Lord Salisbury's speech at the Guildhall banquet.

Belgrade, Nov. 27.

No dynastic change is apprehended in consequence of the present political situation in Servia. Austrian influence is waning here in consequence of the initiative taken by Russia in endeavouring to bring about an armistice. It is, however, declared in Court circles that a change of Ministry would not affect the King's fidelity to Austria-Hungary.

The following telegram dated Nov. 27 has been received at the India Office from the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah :—

Phayre telegraphs, Minhla, 27th—

"Successful engagement reported, Pagan, 24th. Force at Myingyan.

"Expected reach Mandalay to-morrow.

"Report from native sources."

No news from front has reached me since 21st.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

The following are the latest returns received up to the time of going to press :—

CHESHIRE (8 divisions).

ALTRINCHAM.

J. Brooks (C)	4,798
J. S. Leadam (R)	4,046

GLASGOW (7 divisions).

BRIDGETON.

Russell (R)	3,599
Maitland (C)	3,478
Forsyth (H R)	978

CENTRAL.

Beith (R)	5,846
Baird (C)	4,779

TRADESTON.

Cameron Corbett (R)	4,354
Somervell of Lorn (C)	3,240
Greaves (H R)	86

BLACKFRIARS.

Mitchell Henry (R)	3,759
Maughan (C)	3,137
Maxwell (H R)	1,156

CAMLACHIE.

Watt (R)	4,047
Reid (C)	2,883
Martin (R)	177

COLLEGE.

Cameron (R)	5,662
Cunningham (C)...	4,139

GREENOCK (1).

*T. Sutherland (R)	3,057
J. Scott (C)	2,954
J. M. Davidson (Crofter) ...	65

KIRKCALDY BURGHS (1).

*Sir G. Campbell (R)	2,180
J. M. Inglis (R)	1,504
H. T. Munro (C)	746

LANCASHIRE (23 divisions).

ROSSENDALE.

*Marquis of Hartington (R) ...	6,060
Ecroyd (C)	4,228

MIDLOTHIAN (1).

*W. E. Gladstone (R)	7,879
Dalrymple (C)	3,245

MIDDLESEX (7 divisions).

ENFIELD.

*Viscount Folkestone (C)... ...	3,644
J. Kempster (R)...	2,684

SWANSEA TOWN (1).

Dillwyn (R)	3,660
Meredyth (C)	2,520

WEDNESBURY.

W. Lloyd (C)	4,628
Hon. P. Stanhope (R)	4,433

The reports from the polling-booths continue to show Conservative victories in every direction. Up to the hour of going to press the number of new members returned to Parliament was 267—viz :—

Conservatives	126
Radicals	125
Home Rulers	16

The following members of the present Conservative Government have been re-elected :—Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Lord R. Churchill, Mr. W. H. Smith, Colonel Stanley, Sir J. E. Gorst, Baron H. de Worms, Sir H. Holland, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Mr. Marriott, Mr. Plunket, Mr. Holmes, Mr. H. S. Northcote, Mr. Bourke, Viscount Lewisham, Mr. Stuart-Wortley, Viscount Folkestone, and Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett. Up to the present there has been no instance of a member of Lord Salisbury's Administration failing to obtain re-election; but Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, employed by the Government on a diplomatic mission, has been defeated at Portsmouth.

Of the members of the late Liberal Government who offered themselves for re-election the following have already been returned :—Mr. Gladstone, Lord Hartington, Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, Mr. Chamberlain, Sir C. Dilke, Sir W. Harcourt, Sir T. Brassey, Sir H. James, Mr. J. B. Balfour, Mr. Asher, Mr. H. Gladstone, Mr. Hibbert, Mr. Mundella, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, and Mr. H. H. Fowler; whilst the following have been defeated at the polls :—Mr. Childers, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, Mr. John Holms, Mr. J. K. Cross, Sir A. Hayter, and Mr. George Russell.

Subjoined is a list of the members of the late Parliament who, having sought re-election, have been rejected by the constituencies they appealed to :—Conservatives : Captain Aylmer, Mr. T. C. Bruce, Mr. Alderman Cotton, Mr. C. J. Kennard, Sir F. Milner, Mr. D. Onslow, Mr. Salt, Sir J. E. Wilmot, and Sir H. Wolff. Liberals : Mr. A. Arnold, Mr. J. S. Balfour, Viscount Baring, Mr. J. Barran, Mr. W. B. Beaumont, Mr. Blennerhassett, Mr. R. B. Brett, Mr. W. E. Briggs, Mr. Jacob Bright, Mr. S. C. Buxton, Mr. Causton, Mr. Childers, Mr. J. K. Cross, Mr. H. Davey, Mr. J. P. Edwards, Sir W. H. B. Ffolkes, Mr. W. Fowler, Mr. J. F. B. Firth, Mr. D. Grant, Mr. J. Hardcastle, Sir A. Hayter, Mr. J. R. Hollond, Mr. John Holms, Mr. Hopwood, Mr. T. R. Hill, Mr. E. G. Johnson, Sir J. C. Lawrence, Alderman W. Lawrence, Mr. H. Lee, Mr. M'Intyre, Q.C., Mr. P. S. Macliver, Mr. Hugh Mason, Mr. C. M. Norwood, Captain O'Shea, Mr. G. Russell, Mr. G. Shaw-Lefevre, Mr. Slagg, Mr. S. Smith, Mr. E. L. Stanley, Mr. W. Summers, Mr. Thomasson, Mr. T. C. Thompson, and Mr. B. Whitworth. Home Rulers : Mr. J. M'Carthy, Mr. T. Sexton.

PARTY GAINS.

OLD BOROUGHS (ONE OR TWO MEMBERS).

Conservative.	Liberal.	Home Ruler.
Ashton-under-Lyne	Portsmouth (2)	Newry.
Bath	York	—
Blackburn	—	—
Bolton (2)	—	—
Brighton	—	—
Cambridge	—	—
Cheltenham	—	—
Christchurch	—	—
Colchester	—	—
Durham	—	—
Gravesend	—	—
Marylebone (2)	—	—
Norwich	—	—
Oldham	—	—
Plymouth	—	—
Pontefract	—	—
Reading	—	—
Scarborough	—	—
Shrewsbury	—	—
Southampton	—	—
Stalybridge	—	—
Stockport (2)	—	—
Warrington	—	—
Wednesbury	—	—
Worcester	—	—
Totals..... 23	3	1

EXTRA SEATS GAINED IN OLD BOROUGHS WITH INCREASED REPRESENTATION.

Conservative.	Liberal.	Home Ruler.
Belfast 2	Birmingham .. 4	Liverpool .. 1
Bristol 1	Bristol 1	—
Finsbury (Holborn and East) 2	Edinburgh .. 2	—
Hackney .. 2	Sheffield ... 1	—
Hull 1	Tower Hamlets 3	—
Lambeth .. 4	Nottingham .. 1	—
Leeds 2	—	—
Liverpool .. 6	—	—
Manchester .. 4	—	—
Salford 1	—	—
Sheffield .. 2	—	—
Southwark	—	—
(Rotherhithe) 1	—	—
Tower Hamlets 2	—	—
—	—	—
30	12	1

NEW BOROUGHS.

Conservative.		Liberal.	
Croydon	1	Aston Manor	1
Great Yarmouth	1	Barrow-in-Furness ..	1
Deptford	1	Battersea	1
Fulham	1	Bethnal Green	2
Hammersmith	1	Clapham	1
Hampstead	1	Shoreditch	2
Kensington	2	St. Pancras	4
Lewisham	1	—	
Paddington	2	—	
St. Helens	1	—	
Wandsworth	1	—	
—		—	
Totals	13		12

Of the constituencies returning two members in the late Parliament, and where the representation was divided, the Conservatives have secured the one seat left at—

Bury St. Edmunds.	Oxford.
Coventry.	Rochester.
Exeter.	Taunton.
King's Lynn.	Winchester.

The Liberals retain—

Boston.	Stafford.
Newcastle-under-Lyme.	Warwick.
Salisbury.	

The *St. James's Gazette*, after a sarcastic reference to "the 'information,' the judgment, the knowledge of the people and of political affairs which is so marked a distinction of Latter-day Radicals," says that the truth is that judgment is precisely what these gentlemen lack. "They have shown it in the most conspicuous way in nearly everything they have done and said since their heads were turned in 1880. An utter want of judgment was the cause of all that long series of blunderings, from the Hands-off yell of 1880 to the Budget of 1885, which makes the history of the last five years a record of folly even to madness. And if that prodigious series of errors procured their downfall, a later display of ignorance and folly destroyed every chance of regaining the power they had lost. What did Mr. Chamberlain and his friends know of the real position of the Church in this country? What did they know of the rapid and remarkable way in which it has been gaining upon the affections and the trust of the people, when they proposed to gain victories at the polls by a scheme for robbing and degrading it? They knew nothing. Environed by the narrowest provincial ignorance, self-blinded by prejudices of the most inveterate order, these statesmen and philosophers had no doubt that 'Down with the Church!' would prove an infallibly winning cry. They will tell you, these gentlemen, that they live in the very brain and heart of the people; know every thought and every feeling there; in short, are up to every move in the popular mind. The truth is, that nine-tenths of them are foreigners to English feeling, and judge of the whole nation by the petty experiences of some provincial town or the study of French revolutionary literature. Absolutely and demonstrably ignorant in all the broader and higher regions of affairs, even in the parish politics they affect to be so great in, they are capable of committing, and do commit, blunders of the grossest character: even of the sort that the instincts of self-preservation might be supposed to guard them against."

The following letter with reference to the Chelsea election appeared in yesterday's papers :—"Sir,—I see in the *Daily News* to-day that Sir Charles Dilke, speaking at North Kensington last night, said, with reference to the Chelsea election, that 'the ladies of the Primrose League had not only done what they (the electors) would not do, but had stated opinions which they would be ashamed to state at any other time; and they had consequently rendered themselves liable to prosecution, under a very proper Act of Parliament recently passed. He had already stated publicly the names of the ladies who had committed offences under the Corrupt Practices Act.' I have no reason to believe that either of these statements is true, and I know for a fact that certain other statements publicly made by Sir Charles Dilke yesterday afternoon in Chelsea are untrue. I do not propose to deal with these now, but I think it only fair to state at once that Mr. Whitmore's committee is now considering, among other charges against Sir Charles Dilke's agents, a personal charge against himself of intimidation, which, if substantiated, will not only invalidate his election but will also prevent his ever again sitting for Chelsea.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant, Cecil Chapman, Election Agent for Mr. Whitmore, 6, Crown Office-row, Temple, E.C., November 26."

Serious riots occurred at Nottingham on Thursday. After the close of the poll thousands of persons congregated in the market-place. Bodies of police had been brought into the borough from Preston, Hanley, Birmingham, and Derby, and the mob becoming threatening, the constables charged, using their *batons* freely. The precincts of the Conservative Club were invaded by the constables, and a member was knocked down and cut by a truncheon. Within half an hour forty-seven people were admitted to the General Hospital suffering from wounds and contusions. Large crowds were still collected at a late hour, and great exasperation was shown towards the police. A telegram was received about midnight at Sheffield, stating that a serious riot had occurred at Nottingham, and 108 men of the York and Lancaster Regiment left for that town by special train.

The *Times* correspondent at Berlin, under the date of November 26, says :—"The course of the English elections is followed here with immense interest, and every telegram recording Conservative victories is hailed with delight. For it may truly be said that the whole German nation heartily wishes success to the cause of the Marquis of Salisbury, under whose short rule the Empire has already had cause enough to wish that the foreign relations of England may continue to be guided by his firm, wise, and consistent policy."

The correspondent of the same journal at Vienna observes :—"The interest felt in the English electoral struggle is very general, and the credit of the present Administration stands so high that all men, irrespective of party predilections, seem to agree that it would be an untoward event for England if Lord Salisbury had to leave office, after having worked so ably and successfully to restore England's influence in the councils of Europe."

Last week Lord Granville made one official statement which is of some importance in relation to a recent controversy—namely, that long before there was any *Pall Mall* agitation Sir William Harcourt had determined to press through the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, *coûte que coûte;* and this Lord Granville said that he and Lord Carlingford could themselves personally confirm. Sir Richard Cross had promised Sir William Harcourt his full assistance in passing that Bill, and passed it would have been at any cost of time and effort.—*Spectator.*

Professor Huxley writes to the *Times* to say that his long connection with the Normal School of Science and Royal School of Mines at South Kensington is not at an end. At the request of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, he retains the positions of Dean and honorary Professor of Biology in that institution.

At Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment on Monday next a new first part will be produced. It is entitled *In Cupid's Court*, and has been written by T. Malcolm Watson, the music being by Alfred J. Caldicott. Mr. Corney Grain's *Election Notes* will conclude the performance.

An instrument for ascertaining the distances of accessible and of inaccessible objects has been invented by Dr. Luigi Cerebotani, of Verona. The apparatus consists of a pair of telescopes mounted on a stand, and fixed on a tripod for use. The telescopes are both brought to bear on the object, and a reading of their angular position is then taken from a graduated scale on the instrument, which compared with a set of printed tables gives the distance; the necessity for laying down a base-line as usual being thus dispensed with. Distances can also be measured between distant objects, and a rough plan of the country observed can be sketched. In the same way the distances of ships at sea can be determined.

SOCIETY.

A marriage has been arranged between Mr. Percival Edward, son of the late Canon Reeve, and Miss Fearnley Whittingstall.

Also between Lieutenant-Colonel Antrobus, Grenadier Guards, eldest son of Sir Edmund Antrobus, of Amesbury Abbey, Salisbury, and Miss Florence Sartoris, daughter of the late Captain Jules Alexander Sartoris, of the 16th Lancers.

Also between Mr. Jack Cumming, late 11th Hussars, eldest son of Admiral Arthur Cumming, C.B., of Foston Hall, Derby, and Miss Mary De La Rue, youngest daughter of the late Mr. William Frederick De La Rue.

The marriage of the Hon. William Frederick J. North, eldest son of Lord North, with Valerie Keppel, second daughter of Mr. Charles North, of Rougham Hall, Norfolk, was celebrated in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary, Cadogan-terrace, on Saturday morning. The Marquis of Bute, the Marchioness of Londonderry, Theresa Countess of Shrewsbury, Lord and Lady North and the Hon. Miss North, Lord Rendlesham, Lord Willoughby de Broke, Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Mr. Burdett-Coutts, Colonel North, M.P., Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry and Lady Keppel, the Hon. Mrs. de Grey, Mr. Arthur Arnold, Mr. Percy Doyle, C.B, and a number of relatives and friends were present at the ceremony. Mr. D'Arcy was the bridegroom's best man; and there were three bridesmaids—Miss Hilda North, sister to the bride, the Hon. Mina North, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss May Keppel. The Rev. Father W. Gordon was the officiating priest. The wedding party, on leaving the church, went to breakfast at Miss North's residence in Victoria-street, and early in the afternoon the Hon. William and Mrs. W. North started for the Continent on their wedding tour.

Miss Aileen Ethel Portman, younger daughter of Major A. Berkeley Portman, was on the 10th of last month, at Kirkee Church, married to Mr. William Yorke Foster, R.H.A., eldest son of Sir William Foster, Bart., of Hardingham, Norfolk, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. J. Blunt. The bride arrived at the church, accompanied by her father, the guests having already assembled. The bride wore a dress of ivory duchesse satin draped across the front with pearl embroidery, and trimmed with lace and orange and myrtle flowers, her long tulle veil being attached to the wreath by a diamond spray, the gift of her grandmother, Mrs. Henry Portman. She was attended by five bridesmaids, who were attired in costumes of cream satin and lace, with wreaths of white marguerites, each wearing a pearl daisy brooch and carrying a bouquet, gifts of the bridegroom. At the conclusion of the service Lieutenant and Mrs. Foster left the church in a carriage drawn by six greys; a second carriage conveyed the bridesmaids, after whom followed the bride's father and mother, Sir Frank and Lady Souter (uncle and aunt of the bride), the Hon. Max Melvill, and their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay. The whole company reassembled at Guneshkhind House, the guests invited including their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay, his Excellency General the Hon. A. Hardinge, C.B., Sir Charles Sargent, the Hon. J. B., Mrs., and Miss Peile, the Hon. Max Melvill, Major-General Sir John Ross, K.C.B., Sir William Wedderburn, Bart., Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Sir Frank, Lady, and Miss Souter, Major-General, Mrs., and Miss Bayley, Brigadier-General Lyttelton Annesley, Brigadier-General Gillespie, Colonel and Mrs. Holberton, R.A., Colonel and Mrs. Warter, R.H.A., Colonel, Mrs., and Miss Willoughby, Colonel, Mrs., and Miss La Touche, Mr. Crawford, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Stewart, Colonel the Hon. N. G. and Mrs. Lyttelton, Colonel, Mrs., and Miss Macnaughten, &c. At the wedding breakfast the toast of the day was proposed in most kindly terms by his Excellency Lord Reay. The presents numbered upwards of a hundred. The bride and bridegroom left shortly after breakfast for Kirkee station, *en route* for Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's house at Khandalla, where the early portion of the honeymoon was to be spent.

The first of the third annual series of the Prince's Cinderellas Subscription Dances, to be given at the Prince's Hall, is fixed for Thursday, the 3rd December. The following additional names have been added to the list of patronesses and stewards, from whom alone vouchers can be obtained—The Hon. Flora Macdonald, the Lady Mary Powys, Lady Constance Howard, Lady Winnington, Mrs. Dasent, Mrs. Leopold de Rothschild, Mrs. Ronalds, and Sir Herbert Oakley, Mr. Anthony Biddulph, Mr. Frederick Cowen, Colonel Hughes-Hallett, Mr. E. C. Morgan, and others. It has been found necessary, with the view to regulate the number of applications for tickets, and that they may be fairly apportioned, to require that every application, whether from previous subscribers or intending new subscribers, shall be submitted to the Executive Committee, who shall allot tickets to the best of their ability. The names of those who have the power to give introductions may be obtained from Mr. J. S. Wood, at the Chelsea Hospital for Women, in the Fulham-road, on behalf of which these most successful and exclusive of fashionable Cinderellas are organised.

The Queen Regent Christina has ordered the Spanish Court to go into mourning for six months and into half-mourning for another six months. All the Foreign Ambassadors have received orders by telegraph to express their deepest sympathies to the Queen and the Royal Family. Several crowned heads telegraphed direct to the widowed Queen, especially the German Emperor and Queen Victoria, whose kind messages caused great pleasure in the Palace. Most of the houses of the nobility in Madrid have shut half their doors, and many shops and theatres are closed until the funeral is over. Señor Canovas del Castillo proceeded to El Pardo on Thursday afternoon, and again tendered the resignation of the Ministry to the Queen Regent, subsequently returning to Madrid to await her Majesty's commands. Señor Sagasta, in response to a summons from Queen Christina, left for El Pardo on Thursday evening.

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